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Reagan Issues Call To 'Resist Clamor' To Punish Pretoria

Ronald Reagan

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan appealed to Congress on Tuesday to "resist this emotional clamor for punitive sanctions" against South Africa and reiterated the U.S. demand that negotiations begin toward ending apartheid.

In a speech at the White House to the World Affairs Council and the Foreign Policy Association, Mr. Reagan stopped short of announcing new measures to push Pretoria toward a more rapid elimination of racial segregation.

He called for establishment of "a timetable for elimination of apartheid laws" and urged the release of "all political prisoners," specifically that of Nelson Mandela, leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

Mr. Reagan vigorously defended the administration policy of seeking to influence South African leaders through diplomatic persuasion rather than punitive sanctions.

"If Congress imposes sanctions," he said, "it would destroy America's flexibility, discard our diplomatic leverage and deepen the crisis. To make a difference, Americans, who are a force for decency and progress in the world, must remain involved. We must stay and work, not cut and run.

"It should be our policy to build in South Africa, not to bring down. Too often in the past, we Americans, acting out of anger and frustration and impatience, have turned our backs on flawed regimes, only to see disaster follow.

"Those who tell us the moral thing to do today is embargo the South African economy and write off South Africa should tell us exactly what they believe will rise in its place. What foreign power would fill the vacuum if ties with the West are broken?"

[In a response on behalf of congressional Democrats, Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Pennsylvania Democrat, said: "Today, President Reagan declared the United States and Great Britain coguarantors of apartheid."

[According to The Associated Press, the congressman said that by joining Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain in opposing economic sanctions, Mr. Reagan

See REAGAN, Page 6

The Associated Press

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone bowing Tuesday after being re-elected prime minister.

Nakasone Makes Cabinet Changes After Re-election as Prime Minister

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone announced sweeping changes in his cabinet and the governing party hierarchy Tuesday after the Japanese parliament re-elected him prime minister, formally ratifying his party's landslide election victory earlier this month.

The most closely watched shifts were those involving the so-called "new leaders," the politicians who want to succeed Mr. Nakasone as prime minister and who will play a crucial role in deciding how long Mr. Nakasone will stay in office after his term expires in October.

Mr. Nakasone appointed two of these leaders, Noboru Takeshita and Shintaro Abe, to top Liberal Democratic Party posts. Mr. Takeshita has been finance minister and Mr. Abe has been foreign minister since Mr. Nakasone's first cabinet in November 1982.

The remaining leader, Kiichi Miyazawa, the former chief of the Liberal Democratic Party's executive council, is to become finance minister.

The foreign minister is to be Tadashi Kuranari, 67, whose previous

Reuters

Kiichi Miyazawa

experience has largely been in international economic policy. Some commentators speculated Tuesday that his appointment might mean that Mr. Nakasone wanted to take an even more direct hand in foreign policy.

The prime minister appointed Yuko Kurihara, 66, to be director-general of the Defense Agency. It will be Mr. Kurihara's second time in that post.

The minister of international trade and industry is to be Hajime Tamura, 62, who has served previously as the minister of labor and of transportation.

On the whole, the changes have less to do with policy than with politics; the 20-member cabinet and party posts were allocated on the basis of factional strength.

The Liberal Democratic Party is a coalition of politicians loyal to specific leaders, who head factions that are akin to political machines. The new leaders are also poised to take over as heads of these party factions.

The largest number of cabinet posts, eight, went to the most powerful faction, that headed by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. Since Mr. Tanaka's stroke last year, Mr. Takeshita has been trying to consolidate his leadership of that faction.

Mr. Nakasone increased his faction's tally by one for a total of four cabinet posts.

The faction headed by Mr. Abe, who has just assumed leadership from former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, received three cabinet

See JAPAN, Page 6

Israel and Morocco Begin Talks on Mideast Dispute

By Peter Smerdon
United Press International

RABAT, Morocco — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and King Hassan II of Morocco met Tuesday in the first official talks between an Israeli leader and an Arab head of state since the Camp David accords of 1978.

Hassan and Mr. Peres, who arrived Monday night, opened talks at the monarch's summer palace in the mountain resort town of Ifrane, 112 miles (180 kilometers) southeast of Rabat.

Western diplomats, who said that the talks began Tuesday morning, reported that the two were discussing the Arab-Israeli dispute. But they did not encourage speculation that a joint initiative was in the works.

"This is an initial stage of contact for both sides," said a political source in Rabat. "We don't think they have reached the stage of formulating any joint initiative as such."

Morocco has endorsed calls for Israel to withdraw from land captured during the 1967 Middle East war and for an independent Palestinian state.

Under Hassan, who has ruled Morocco since 1961, Moroccan policies toward Israel have been among the most moderate of the 21 Arab League states, which have been in a formal state of war with Israel since 1948.

It was unlikely that Hassan had changed his position that the PLO was the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, political sources said. They said that if both sides remained inflexible, it could be a long time before a failure of the meeting was made public.

"There is too much at stake for both of them," said a source. "They will see it as a success that they got together, face to face."

The meetings, which were to end Wednesday, marked the first official talks between an Israeli leader and an Arab head of state since Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat met at Camp David, Maryland, in 1978 to negotiate a bilateral peace agreement. Sadat was assassinated in October 1981.

Last November, Hassan announced that he was willing to meet Mr. Peres. That encounter did not take place and Israeli analysts

See MEETING, Page 6

Reuters

Shimon Peres

King Hassan II

Syria Condemns Hassan, Severs Diplomatic Ties

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

TUNIS — Syria broke diplomatic relations with Morocco on Tuesday, and other Arab hard-liners denounced the meeting between King Hassan II and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel as a betrayal of their cause.

But Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak said he hoped that the meeting would advance the stalled peace process in the Middle East.

[In Washington, a spokesman for President Ronald Reagan said the talks symbolized hope for change, Reuters reported.]

Other Arab moderates awaited the outcome of the most dramatic gesture by an Arab leader since the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt visited Israel in 1977.

Despite the professions of surprise, some evidence emerged that Hassan had secretly canvassed Arab opinion before letting Mr. Peres come to Morocco.

Salah Khalaf, who ranks second in the Palestine Liberation Organization only to its leader, Yasser Arafat, said in Tunis that Hassan had asked last January for his reaction to such a visit.

Mr. Khalaf said that he told Hassan that "the visit is not going to be useful to you and maybe you will lose." From the king's response, Mr. Khalaf said, "I understood that he was not going to invite Peres to Morocco."

Others recalled that Hassan said in April that it was not shameful to negotiate with one's enemy and that Arab leaders should select one of their number to talk to Israel.

Syria, which was among the harsh-est critics of Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, called in Morocco's ambassador and gave him a week to close the embassy and leave the country. The Syrian ambassador in Rabat was told to close his embassy and come home.

The state-controlled radio in Damascus, in announcing the break in relations, condemned Hassan's meeting with Mr. Peres as a "disgraceful, treacherous act" that injured the dignity of the Arab world.

But in Cairo, President Mubarak praised it as a "good initiative" that he appreciated. "I didn't speak to King Hassan but I am confident that he is going to do his best for peace as a whole," Mr. Mubarak told reporters.

He said that Syria's reaction was predictable, "so don't worry about that." He added: "I think everyone

See ARABS, Page 6

U.S. Testing New Device To Detect All Explosives

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department says it will soon start using a new device at some embassies overseas to detect all kinds of explosives.

"I think this is a technological breakthrough," an official said Monday. "We are quite excited about it."

The State Department and the manufacturer said the device could detect both plastic explosives and other kinds in vehicles, packages and people's clothing.

"We have found a signature common to all explosives," said John W. Wood Jr., president of Thermedics Inc., a company in Woburn, Massachusetts, that developed the device. "And we found we can selectively and sensitively detect that signature."

The company is developing similar but larger devices for the Federal Aviation Administration for installation at airports to detect explosives being smuggled aboard planes.

Mr. Wood said research and development of the new device had been financed in part by the State Department and the FAA. The cost of each device will be $50,000 to $150,000. Permanent airport equipment would cost more.

Until now, explosives have been detected mainly by physical search or sniffed out by trained dogs.

The detection device to be used by embassies looks like a flashlight and can be used to check cars, packages and people, Mr. Wood said.

A State Department official said the device was being sent initially to a few embassies for field testing. If the tests prove satisfactory, he said, the device will be supplied to American installations around the world.

Mr. Wood and the State Department said details of how the device worked were secret. Mr. Wood said that there had been efforts through the years to produce equipment to detect explosives but that his company's device was the first on the market.

He said previous devices had been either insufficiently sensitive or too sensitive, setting off too many false alarms.

Mr. Wood, whose company is one of many high-technology concerns in the Boston area, was founded in 1966 as a division of a company named Thermo Electron to develop medical equipment and products. It has been involved in the federal program to develop a permanently implantable artificial heart.

The work on explosives detectors began accidentally, Mr. Wood said, when the company sought to develop a device to calculate the amount of nitroglycerin in a patient's blood. Nitroglycerin is used both in explosives and in drugs for dilating blood vessels.

Mr. Wood said that if the detection devices proved feasible, they could reduce or eliminate the need for bomb-detecting dogs. He added that the devices could also reduce reliance on people to monitor X-ray machines screening luggage and people for suspicious objects.

Jacques Windenberger 'Agence Rapho

The port at Marseille, which has begun a campaign to change its image as a dilapidated urban center of crime in hopes of attracting tourists and high-technology industry.

A Tough Old Town Struts Its Virtue

Marseille Seeks to Change Image, Regain Reputation

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

MARSEILLE — The chamber of commerce in this maligned city put some foreign journalists into an Alouette helicopter the other day and flew them over oil refineries, factory sheds, sparkling beaches, chemical pipelines, chalk cliffs and busy wharves.

The idea was to demonstrate that Marseille, viewed in France and abroad as an urban dilapidation that is a center of organized crime and the European drug trade, is actually a place of many virtues.

Elected officials and business leaders here strongly believe that the city's reputation as a French Gomorrah is unfair and damaging. They have embarked on a campaign to scrape away these accumulated clichés and attract tourists and high-technology industries.

This effort has coincided with a political juncture. Mayor Gaston Defferre, who ran Marseille for more than three decades, died in May in the midst of a vigorous struggle for power in the city's powerful Socialist Party.

Robert Vigouroux, 63, a brain surgeon, now resides in the mayor's office in the rococo city hall. He is among those determined to change the city's image, and the political shift, some here say, has imparted a new spirit to Marseille.

"Our image is bad because it keeps people from coming here," Mr. Vigouroux said. "The bad image plays against us and has to be changed."

At a lunch that served to promote the city, François Le Bars, a vice president of the chamber of commerce, said: "We are in a phase of change. Nothing is easy, but Marseille is going to reestablish the reputation for quality that it should never have lost."

Nobody underestimates the difficulty of changing Marseille's image. Last year, for example, there was a wave of gangland killings, about 30 in a 10-month period.

This year, after Mr. Defferre's death, the open conflict within the Socialist Party seemed to confirm that Marseille was a tough town, a place of long political knives that had been ruled by a patriarch who, while beloved, did not have the vision to arrange for his succession.

Mr. Defferre collapsed at home on May 5 following a tough political meeting during which it became clear that he had lost control of the party to a former protégé.

This man, Michel Pezet, had set up a faction that had taken control of the powerful Socialist machine in the Bouches-du-Rhone department, of which Marseille is a part.

When on May 7 Mr. Defferre died of head injuries inflicted by his collapse, 19 city council members loyal to him quickly organized to prevent the council, which had to appoint a mayor for the two years remaining until the next election, from turning to Mr. Pezet.

They succeeded when Mr. Vigouroux, who had been Mr. Defferre's physician and close political ally, was chosen as mayor. But the French press reported the battle as another instance of Marseille's eccentric way of doing things.

"In fact," Mr. Vigouroux said, "it's normal in a democracy that an unexpected succession take

See MARSEILLE, Page 6

U.S., Soviet Union Begin Special Talks on SALT-2

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms negotiators began a special round of talks Tuesday on President Ronald Reagan's decision to stop observing the unratified 1979 strategic arms agreement.

The Soviet Union, which requested the meeting last month, was expected to use it to criticize Mr. Reagan's decision. U.S. negotiators were prepared to listen to these complaints and to raise questions about alleged Soviet violations of this pact and other arms agreements, U.S. officials said.

These discussions, and a meeting later this week to discuss nuclear test-ban issues, were not expected to achieve significant breakthroughs, according to U.S. and West European officials.

Instead, the holding of the talks was described as a sign that the two superpowers wished to improve their relationship in advance of a summit meeting later this year.

President Reagan announced May 27 that the United States no longer felt obligated to respect nuclear arms limits fixed by the treaty, known as SALT-2.

Mr. Reagan's decision drew sharp criticism from U.S. allies and Congress, although the United States is remaining within SALT-2 limits for the moment.

The administration said that it would decide later this year whether to exceed the limits by adding to the U.S. nuclear arsenal. It said it would base its decision on the "nature and magnitude" of the Soviet threat.

The Soviet Union condemned Mr. Reagan for what it said was removing the principal brake on the arms race. Moscow then asked in late June for a special meeting of the Special Consultative Commission to discuss the issue.

The commission also meets regularly each spring and autumn. It was established in 1972 by the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to deal with disputes over compliance with nuclear arms accords.

The U.S. delegation issued a two-paragraph communiqué late Tuesday afternoon announcing that two rounds of talks had been held. It said that the U.S. agreement to hold the meeting was "a sign of our desire that the Soviet Union join us in establishing an interim framework of truly mutual restraint."

The communiqué added that this "stands in contrast to the position taken by the Soviet Union in 1983, when the United States asked for a special session to discuss compliance matters relating to the SALT-2 treaty."

In rejecting that U.S. request, the Soviet Union said that the complaints could be handled in normal meetings of the commission.

Apart from the communique, the meeting began under a news blackout, which is normal for commission meetings. A spokesman for the U.S. diplomatic mission in Geneva said that the U.S. delegates would not make statements, either public-

See ARMS, Page 3

A Smuggled Study Warns Of Soviet Lag

United Press International

LONDON — Senior Soviet Communist Party and government officials have formed a group and issued an underground manifesto indicting the Soviet system and calling for radical political and economic changes, including free speech and a free press and a loosening of the party's monopoly on power, The Guardian reported Tuesday.

The newspaper said the group, the Movement for Socialist Renewal, comprised "party and government officials of senior rank, stretching up the Central Committee."

It said they took the "dangerous step" of leaking the manifesto to some Western correspondents apparently because the Soviet press had failed to publish or discuss it.

The recommended political and economic reforms and democratic freedoms, The Guardian said, "go far beyond the major changes" being introduced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The paper raised a possibility that the leak of the manifesto was "a deliberate provocation" by forces seeking to discredit Mr. Gorbachev's reform strategy by linking

See SOVIET, Page 6

U.S. GNP Up Just 1.1% in 2d Quarter

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American economy grew at an annual rate of 1.1 percent after inflation in the second quarter, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday. It said the impact of strong consumer spending had been offset by declin-

Dollar turned sharply higher in Europe but ended mixed in U.S. trading. Page 13.

siness investment and a rise in the trade deficit.

as the weakest inflation-adjusted growth rate for the gross al product since the end of and forecasters increasingly questioning whether growth celerate in the second half of

wever, the department's Bu- Economic Analysis also re- revised GNP figures for the ree years and the first quar- 1986 that showed the econo- w more strongly than had been reported.

P is the total value of a na- goods and services and the basic measure of economic

GNP, which is GNP adjust- inflation, increased 2.7 per- in 1985 rather than 2.2 per- nd in the first quarter it rose annual rate of 3.8 percent of 2.9 percent, the depart- said.

upward revisions indicate nce the middle of 1984 the my has grown at an annual about 2.5 percent instead of ent, as had been reported. as well short of the 4-percent gains sought by the Reagan stration.

y private forecasters had ptimistic that lower interest falling oil prices and the de- ion of the dollar on foreign nge markets would push this quarter and next to a 4 percent or more. Now are revising their forecasts ward to show no pickup.

ew economists, including . Greenspan, former chair- f the Council of Economic rs, believe that chances of a on are rising.

mmerce Secretary Malcolm

See GNP, Page 6

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INSIDE

The Associated Press

Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson, who are to be married today at Westminster Abbey in London. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

Men from Arab states are fighting with the rebels in Afghanistan. Page 2.

U.S. farmers see a ray of hope as the slide in land values slows down. Page 3.

Harvard celebrates its 350th birthday, Insights. Page 5.

UNICEF is changing its focus to begin assisting children up to age 16. Page 6.

ARTS/LEISURE

Jazz, food and a Mad magazine fan come together in Uzès, France. Mike Zwerin. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Union Carbide Corp. is seeking a buyer for its agricultural division. Page 9.

British Gas Corp., the state-owned natural gas distributor, reported an 11-percent rise in pretax profits. Page 9.

LANGUAGE

In Latin, Omnia Quae Fieri Possunt

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

DON'T talk about dead languages with the Reverend Reginald Foster. Foster, who hails from Milwaukee, is one of the Vatican's top Latin specialists.

For Foster, if it cannot be said in Latin, it's not worth saying. "Latin does not allow you to drift on meaninglessly. Either you say something and move on with concrete language, or you stop."

Take the phrase that a friend asked him to translate recently: "The entire gamut of existential options." "Latin would demolish you there," he says, savoring the linguistic wrecking job. "This is meaningless jargon, babbling nonsense." Foster's solution was elegant: "*Omnia quae fieri possunt*," which means "All things which can be done."

Latin is still the official language of the Roman Catholic Church, and thus of the State of Vatican City. Vatican documents always come out in Latin. A recent papal document was printed in full, in Latin, in the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper. "But," Foster is quick to point out, "right in the middle of every page, there was the pope's original, and it was in Polish." It used to be only in Latin.

The culprit (from *culpa*, as in "fault" or "blame"), Foster says, is "the mass media instant information thing," or *instrumentorum communicationis subitaeque nuntiationis res*. All the Vatican documents, he says, began coming out in seven languages. "Twenty years ago, there was no such thing as an 'official translation.' Everybody understood the original texts."

The first sign that a language is dying is its inability to adapt to the times. Given that Latin is a language of pagans who lived 2,000 years ago (it was subsequently picked up by Christians), how can it cope with modern-day science?

"No problem," says Foster. Take "microchip." There are those, he says, who might take the English word and try to make it sound like Latin. But that's not good enough for Foster, who believes that importing foreign words is no solution at all. His solution for "microchip" is *assula minutula electrica*, which means, he says, "a tiny little amber wood chip."

He has thought a lot about "space shuttle" since he once won a contest for an essay, in Latin, on the Apollo 11 mission. His proposal is *reciprocans linter siderea*. Roughly: "A skiff of the stars going back and forth."

Other aspects of science are easy enough, because science has borrowed heavily from Latin, notably for names of diseases. "Morbidity" comes from *morbus;* "senility" from *senex*, the word for elderly person, and "tuberculosis" has its origins in *tuber*, for a "protuberance," or *tuberculum*, the diminutive, for a tiny protuberance.

As for "automobile," some people like *autovehiculum*, but Foster prefers *autoraeda*, or "self-propelled chariot." This would give ex post facto justification to New York Mayor Edward I. Koch's command to his aides, after dinner in Rome last year: "Back to the chariots, boys."

The notion of finding original Latin words for new concepts, Foster concedes, can allow a touch of prejudice to shade the meaning. The late Cardinal Antonio Bacci, the author of one of the definitive Latin dictionaries, did not think much of jazz. Thus, he translated it as *dissonantia absurda* (absurd dissonance).

Foster, however, is far more fair-minded when it comes to rock 'n' roll. He proposes for it *musica titubantium* — "the music of those who sway," suggesting that his phrase might also apply to swing.

McLatin is easy, too. "The phrase for 'fast food,' " he says, "would be *victus acceleratus*." Speeded-up vittles.

Ideas and ideology pose the greatest challenge to translators. "There are ideas that never occurred to the Romans, never appeared in their writings," says Foster. For "capitalism," he says, most people are going to say *capitalismus*, which is not all bad, because the Latin word *caput* has many meanings, one of which is "principal," as in the capital upon which interest is earned.

Communismus — which has the same root as a favorite Catholic Latin word, *communio* (meaning "sharing" or "mutual participation"), and *communis*, meaning "common" or "public" — doesn't please him so much. For both "socialism" and "communism," Foster prefers to quote Cicero: *"aequatio bonorum,"* the "equalization of goods or resources."

Foster thinks the loss of Latin has cost the church: if things had to be written first in Latin, the church would produce fewer documents. "We're being drowned in verbiage," he says. "Good Latin would stop this." Or, in the words of the Latin proverb: *Verbum sapienti sat.*

CIAO — that strangely joyous word of farewell that is universal in Italy — has become a favorite greeting among American yuppies, perhaps as a sign of flip worldliness. But, says Paolo Zolli, professsor of the origins of the Italian language at the University of Venice, the word *ciao* per se originally had nothing to do with "good-bye" — or "hello," for that matter.

Ciao comes from the Venetian dialect *schiao*, which itself comes from *schiavo*, which means slave, Zolli says. "It used to correspond to phrases like *servo vostro*, 'your servant,' or *schiavo vostro*, 'your slave'." Or, in the older English usage, "your obedient humble servant." The first documented use of the word *schiao* was found in the plays of Goldoni, in the 18th century. *Ciao* did not come into common usage until the beginning of this century.

But Italians who go abroad often discover the phenomenon of "false friends" — foreign words that sound like those of their own language but have entirely different meanings. An Italian woman may say in English, "I can't support him," and think she's said, "*Non lo sopporto.*" What she means is not that she lacks the means to pay her lazy boyfriend's bar bills, but that she cannot stand him. Her boyfriend might reply, "It gives me fastidious," while intending to say that he's annoyed, because the word *fastidio* means "annoyance."

Senta, which is what you call out to a waiter to get service, literally means "listen." Thus, an Italian friend on her first visit to London thought it perfectly polite to shout out to a waiter, "Listen!" The waiter glared and said, "I'm listening."

New York Times Service

E. J. Dionne Jr. is chief of the Rome bureau of The New York Times. William Safire is on vacation.

Paul Scofield and the Use of Energy in 'Rappaport

By Janet Watts

Donald Cooper

As Nat, "I talk more than I've ever talked."

LONDON — It is rare for a Broadway hit to make an equal impact on audiences in the West End of London, but Herb Gardner's "I'm Not Rappaport" looks as if it could do it. The play, which collected three Tony awards in New York last month, has just opened at the Apollo Theatre, and the critics have acclaimed Paul Scofield's masterly performance as Nat, an octogenarian Lithuanian Jew who spends his time talking on a bench in Central Park.

While we watch, Nat directs most of his oratory and wit at Midge, another octogenarian New Yorker — a black one, played by Howard Rollins — though Midge tries throughout to inform Nat that he considers their conversation is at an end.

Paul Scofield, at 64, unquestionably the greatest classical actor now working in the British theater, has given the world his Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello and King Lear. But he points out that Nat is bigger than any of the great classical roles. Not only is he on stage for every minute of the show (as he was as Salieri in Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus," a role he performed in its original stage production at the National Theatre in London) but "I also talk more in this play than I've ever talked in any other play."

His home in Sussex is not far from Brighton, in whose Theatre Royal "I'm Not Rappaport" played a fortnight's pre-London run. Scofield has a soft spot for this theater; it is where his career began. He did walk-ons there while he was still a pupil at the nearby Varndean Grammar School, where at 13 he appeared as Juliet in blond pigtails, and where the decision to become an actor "seemed a natural process. I mean, it seemed what I could do; and there wasn't a lot else."

From Varndean he went to the Croydon Repertory Theatre (at 17); then to Birmingham Rep, where he met Peter Brook and began one of the most creative associations of his career. In his early 20s, he went to the Stratford Memorial Theatre, where his Henry V reportedly prompted Darryl Zanuck to mumble around his cigar: "That actor — the best I've seen since John Barrymore. Make him a star."

Hollywood tried its best, offering a joint seven-year contract to Scofield and his actress wife, Joy Parker (whom he had married when he was 21, and to whom he is still married). It was the first of many offers, all of which were refused. Scofield has always made it clear that he feels his essential medium is the live theater; though he has made a number of notable films, including "Carve Her Name With Pride" with Virginia McKenna (in 1958) and "A Man For All Seasons" (1966), in which he repeated his brilliant stage performance as Sir Thomas More, and won an Oscar.

It was while he was doing "A Man For All Seasons" on Broadway in 1962 that Scofield first met Herb Gardner at the house of Jason Robards and Lauren Bacall, and found "he made me laugh all the time." The same humor entranced him in "I'm Not Rappaport" as soon as he read the script. But he had prolonged doubts before he agreed to play Nat, and, even after rehearsals had started, he felt so unsure of his ability to encompass this character that he asked the management if he might leave the show.

In their turn the management asked Scofield how much more rehearsal time he needed. The play opened in Birmingham two weeks later than scheduled.

The play instantly recalled Central Park for him: "Those terrible corners with seats and a bridge that are meant to be little sanctuaries, and that are so *alarming*." The fragility of the old men, in a setting charged with the menace of violence, creates an intensely dramatic situation; it also reminds Scofield that three "heady-making" months into his Broadway run as Thomas More "I just wanted to go home." (The show played there for nine months.)

Home for the Scofields is a solid Victorian house just outside a Sussex village, its gardens full of roses, encircled and protected by a swaying curtain of huge old trees. There they raised their son and daughter, refusing entrance to reporters, and the privacy they have guarded in the 35 years they have lived there is now impre ble.

"I'm not particularly st minded or stubborn or st willed," he insists (not altog convincingly). "I'm not reck or shy; I'm actually quite gre ous. But a social life is an intensely energetic busines you're not terribly interested it's even more demanding o energies, and uses up what want for other things — not your work, but your home l

Scofield speaks of his pro of "emptying myself of any pre-learned" for a new part, ting the content of the play in as if I had no equipment to with it, and then seeing equipment is there that can it to three-dimensional When it works, "You the experience of being sort of person. If that happens, and that other emerges then you need fear.

And with Nat? Yes, "I d feel very secure about the only remains to do the play, it, and find it filling up more with the life betwe lines so you can think less an actor, and more and mor character."

Paul Scofield has often scribed his work as "inhabi another character. "It's sometimes, to let him go. I mean that I have a sense of ation — it's as if one were tal about a puppet. The characte longs to the man who wrote it. I've borrowed it for a while, made it flesh and blood."

Scofield complains a about what very hard work has been. But he is clearly lo this part and this play. "S plays leave you depleted at end, and some leave you hig use a lot of energy in this play. I feel very good at the end of and so, I think, does the audie though every night they resp differently. Sometimes the w audience will laugh at one another evening no one will l at it — it's as if some gui spirit or composite personali out there; there's a sort of uni tion. But they do seem to be joying themselves."

Janet Watts is on the staff of Observer in London.

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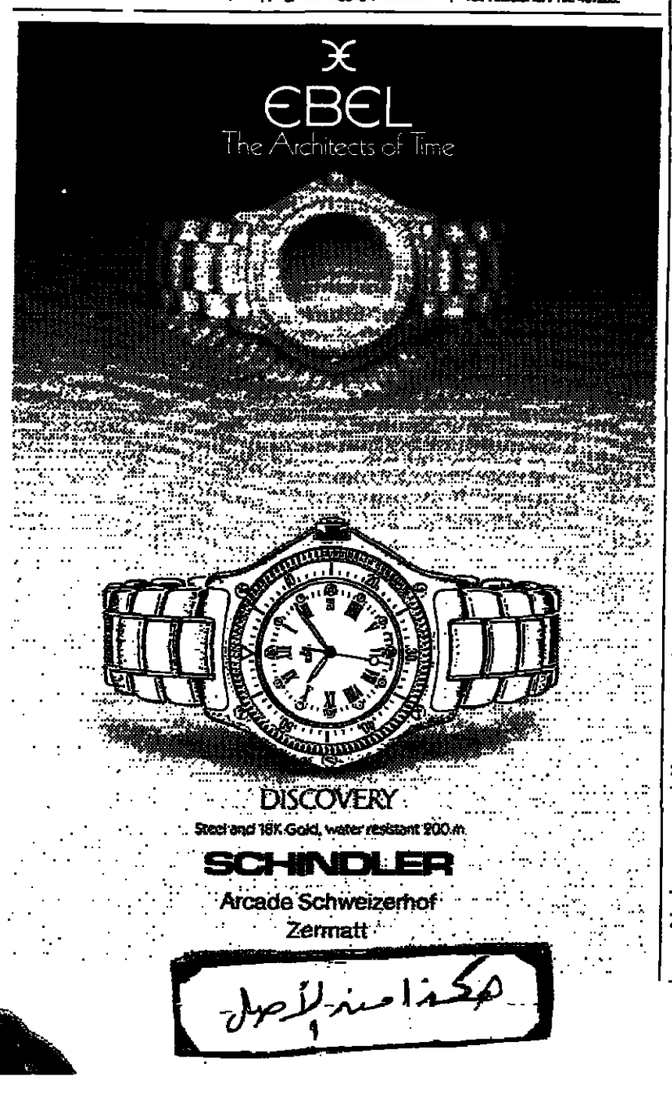

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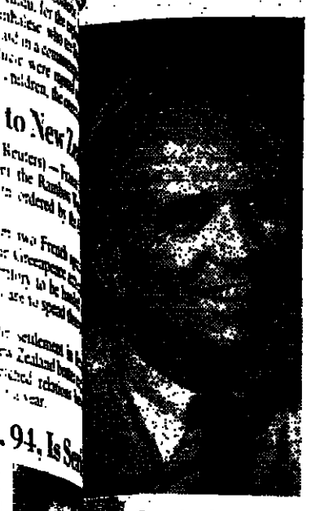
Pentagon Likely to Scrap Anti-Satellite Jet Missile if Ban on Tests Continues



Les Aspin

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department is likely to scrap its jet-launched anti-satellite missile system if Congress votes to continue a ban on tests of the weapon against targets in space, according to Pentagon and congressional sources.

The air force ASAT missile, which is designed to be fired into space from a high-flying F-15 fighter, has been plagued by technical problems during much of its eight-year history.

The Pentagon has already cut the number of ASAT bases from two to one and the number of missiles it planned to buy by two-thirds.

Pentagon officials, who now describe the system as only the first phase of a broader anti-satellite weapons program, said Monday that they would focus more on promising technologies that are being developed as part of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

The Soviet Union is seeking a ban on all anti-satellite systems as part of its latest offer on space weapons at the Geneva arms talks.

Until now the Reagan administration has pushed the F-15-launched missile on the ground that the Russians already have a rudimentary operational anti-satellite weapon. The United States has also argued against negotiating a ban on all types of anti-satellite systems, saying that such an agreement could not be verified.

Congress adopted restrictions last December that prohibit the air force from testing the current ASAT missile against a target in space, unless the Russians undertake such a test. Consequently, the next two tests of the system, now scheduled for August and September, will target the radiant energy from a star.

The congressional restrictions are expected to be renewed for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, and that would undercut air force plans for three tests against orbiting targets now scheduled for fiscal 1987.

"Without those tests," a Pentagon official said, "there can be no confidence in proceeding with the system."

Last September, the air force ASAT missile successfully destroyed a failing satellite called Solwind, but the results of that test were not considered sufficient by the Pentagon to persuade Congress to finance full production of the weapon, a military source said.

The House Armed Services Committee has deleted all procurement money sought by the Pentagon for the weapon for fiscal 1987 and has slashed the requested research funds. The full House is expected to add the testing restrictions.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has agreed to the funds and to allow testing, but Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House panel, is expected to hold firm when the testing issue reaches a conference committee.

Because of the restrictions now in force, the air force dropped plans for two ASAT missile tests this year against an orbiting target vehicle launched last November. The $20-million space vehicle is still in orbit.

In an April 26 letter the Pentagon's undersecretary for research and engineering, Donald A. Hicks, described the F-15-launched weapon as "only the first phase of a broader capability" being studied.

The president's Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called "star wars" research program, is studying several laser and "kinetic kill" systems that might be used against Soviet satellites as well as ballistic missile warheads.

Mr. Hicks's letter was included as part of a General Accounting Office investigation of the F-15-launched system, which was sent to Congress on June 11. The GAO criticized increases in the program's cost, the testing program, schedule delays and the weapon's limited capability.

After the review in January, the Pentagon cut planned production of the anti-satellite missile from 112 to 35. The restructured program would cost $3.9 billion, slightly less than the $4.1 billion projected little more than a year ago for three times as many missiles, according to Mr. Aspin and Representative George E. Brown Jr., a Democrat of California. They are the two leading congressional critics of the program.

...MS: ...cial Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

...otherwise, and that Soviet ...ms were expected to follow ...me guideline.

...r commission's meetings nor... last two or more weeks.

...Reagan administration de... to stop observing SALT-2 ...e it considered the treaty ...d and because of what it al... were Soviet violations.

...t attention has been focused ...S. complaints about Soviet ...mpliance. But West Europe... ...icials said this week that their ...derstanding, from briefings giv... them by U.S. officials, was ...Washington primarily thought ...e pact was not a good one.

...neth L. Adelman, director of ...S. Arms Control and Disar... ...nt Agency, emphasized Fri... ...a news conference in Wash... ...that SALT-2 was a "license ...ld" nuclear weapons rather ... framework for making the ... reductions" that both sides ...s to desire.

. Willingness on ABM

...e H. Gelb of The New York ... reported from Washington:

...ident Reagan is willing to ...te on disputed issues in the ... treaty as a way of bridging ...nces over space-based mis... ...fenses, administration offi... ...id Monday.

... said this was one of the ...e signals in a draft response ...ter last month from Mikhail ...bachev, the Soviet leader.

...Soviet Union contends that ...S. missile defense program ...olate the ABM treaty; the ... States says it will not. Ad... ...ration officials seem to sug... ...at the United States is ready ... with Soviet concerns in the ... of that treaty.

... appear to be hinting that ...gton wanted Moscow to ...s as a signal to bargain on ...ace-based defenses without ...eagan's saying so explicitly.

... apparent effort to deter the ... States from developing ...defenses, the Soviet Union ...posed that each side com... ...ff to not withdraw from the ...reaty for 15 or 20 years and ...ten the language on allowa... ...earch, development and test... ...new missile defense systems.

... United States already has ...st it will abide by a "strict ...tation" of the treaty.

...at was our response in ...es and press guidance," an ... said, "and what the presi... ...ay now be suggesting is that ... willing to make commit...

...nwhile, a White House ...man, Edward P. Djerejian, ...ned that Mr. Reagan had ap... the basic thrust of the an... ...o Mr. Gorbachev's letter of ...3 and that U.S. envoys were ...to consult the allies on it.

Djerejian said the final ver... ...the response would be sent ...Gorbachev before the end of ...

Djerejian and other White ...officials said that the re... ...would be "comprehensive," ...ould address not only the ...t of the Gorbachev letter, ...latest arms proposals made ...iet negotiators in Geneva.

...e proposals call for deep ... offensive nuclear forces in ...for strict limits on the devel... ...t of defenses.

...bot Camera Shows Stern of Titanic Relatively Intact

New York Times Service

...W YORK — Despite as... ...ons that most of the stern ...t of the Titanic disintegrated ...he ship sank 74 years ago, ...ination of photographs taken ...ay by the unmanned cam... ...en sled Angus show that ...f the stern section is relative... ...ct.

...was reported Sunday by ... D. Ballard, leader of the ...tion from the Woods Hole ...ographic Institution in Mas... ...etts. The expedition has ...urveying the wreckage of the ...iner, which lies off New... ...and at a depth of 12,500 feet ...meters).

...report that the stern-most ... is intact was a significant change from reports based on surveys made after the wreck was found last September. Photographs of debris on the sea floor that came from the stern indicated that it had broken up after the liner struck an iceberg on her maiden voyage and sank in April 1912.

In the last week, however, surveys of the extensive debris astern of the intact bow half of the ship had awakened suspicions that the stern was not entirely demolished.

After a dive in the Alvin on Friday, Mr. Ballard said a section of the stern the size of a city block had been sighted. It was, he added, "a tremendous twisted pile of wreckage," with overhanging parts that presented hazards in maneuvering the Alvin at close range.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Andrew H. Malcolm/The New York Times

JUST SAYING HOWDY — Clarence, left, and Sam Chapman, waving to a passing car in the Illinois town of Tamaroa as they do 12 hours every day, rain or shine. Back about 1970 Clarence Chapman, now a retired farmer of 64, "just decided that the world had maybe forgotten how to be friendly-like." His son, 36, a college graduate who found that the "demand for philosophers was somewhat soft then," joined in 10 years ago.

Pro-Abortion Group Assails 'Bogus Clinics'

As many as 2,100 "bogus clinics" are advertising themselves around the country to women seeking abortions when the main purpose is to dissuade them from having the operation, according to the New York Metropolitan Coalition for Abortion Rights. A spokeswoman said the centers, with names like Pregnancy Problem Services or Crisis Pregnancy Center, give women misleading statistics about abortion hazards and show them pictures of dead fetuses.

Amy Sutnik, of Planned Parenthood of New York City, said women were "lured into these centers and given inaccurate and unobjective information so they can't decide what's best for themselves."

J. Michael Byers, a spokesman for the Pearson Foundation of St. Louis, which runs 20 such centers, said the purpose is to "get the attention of the abortion-bound and save their babies from death. After all, she's going to get the truth, which she doesn't get at the abortuary."

Short Takes

Cocaine overdoses have killed 34 people in southern Florida since January, twice as many as a year ago, and the drug is cheaper, purer and more available than ever, the Miami Herald reports. "We used to think heroin was the most addictive substance known," said Dr. Dolores Morgan, director of addiction service at Mount Sinai Medical Center in Miami Beach. "Now we know that cocaine puts heroin not in the minor leagues, but in the Little Leagues."

Regional telephone companies, taking their cue from vanity license plates (HIS and HERS for a two-car family, for example), plan to make vanity telephone numbers available, for perhaps an initial fee of $10 to $15 plus $4 a month for individuals, twice that for companies. In New York it is already possible to dial BEEPERS, a paging service, and PIMPLES, a dermatologist. New York Telephone has "some idea what the acceptance will be," a spokesman said. "We think it's there because of the vanity license plates. There are roughly 300,000 of those in the state."

Seven years ago John J. Sirica, the U.S. District Court judge who ordered Richard M. Nixon to surrender tape recordings of conversations about the Watergate scandal, and who conducted the trials of the Watergate defendants, said that if the former president had been convicted in his court, "I would have sent him to jail." Now Judge Sirica, 82 and planning to retire this fall, is taking a gentler tone. "I felt sorry for [him], frankly, for having gotten involved in this situation, which could have been prevented easily," he told the newspaper Newsday, adding that he was "very happy to hear" that Mr. Nixon had "gotten out some books, and he's doing well, apparently."

For the first time in memory a major move is afoot to slow the growth of Los Angeles. A proposal aimed at curbing large office buildings and shopping centers in mainly residential neighborhoods will be on the November ballot.

To Teach, To Act, Perchance to Learn

"To teach a teacher ill beseemeth me," Shakespeare says in "Love's Labor's Lost." But the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., conducts a summer program to help teachers of English ignite a love of Shakespeare in their pupils.

Don't read the plays, act them, the teachers' teachers advise. Cut archaic lines. Start anywhere but at the beginning, which is likely to be boring. And be wildly unpredictable in casting. Michael Tolaydo, a resident actor, says, "A boy who is overweight, has pimples and glasses might make as good a Juliet as anyone else. Sure, the kids may giggle, but they'll try to bring the words to life."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Farmers See Ray of Hope As Slide in Land Values Slows

By William Robbins
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Although experts are not predicting an imminent upturn for agriculture, many are seeing some glimmers of hope through the gloom of the continuing farm depression.

The major sign is a slowdown in a five-year slide in land values. The decline has left many farmers with land worth less than half what they paid for it and left many "land poor" — owing more money than they could raise if they sold everything and facing foreclosure action against land they put up as collateral for loans.

At the same time, the experts say, the decline has brought prices of land closer to its worth in terms of the income it can produce.

The increasing stability in land values improves the prospects for the farm economy in general. With lower land prices, young people have a better chance to get into farming, and others have better prospects of expansion. The stability signals at least an eventual slowing of the pace of foreclosures.

The slowing of the decline reflects improvements in addition to promising them. Operating costs have declined, in part because of the world oil glut, and interest charges in loans have been dropping.

Plenty of farmers are still in deep trouble and may not get out of it. And many of those who are making it are doing so only with the help of enormous government subsidies.

But those who see some hope for the farmer's plight cite people like Tom Schnepel, 28, who began raising grain and hogs in western Iowa when other farmers were going broke.

He started in 1980 near Council Bluffs, on land rented from an uncle, buying old equipment. His newest tractor is now a 1968 model but "still running good," he says. He gradually upgraded until he bought 110 acres (44 hectares) of his own this year.

Mr. Schnepel paid $900 an acre, less than half what such land would have cost in 1980. More important, he said, is that projected income, thanks to cheaper fertilizer and other supplies and lower interest rates, will give him a moderate profit after meeting costs of his mortgage from the Farmers Home Administration.

John E. Lee Jr., the administrator of the Agriculture Department's Economic Research Service, said, "Right now, you would have to go back to the early 1970s to match the net returns you can generate per acre compared to the price of land, given the fact that interest rates are now also more favorable."

He summed up the thoughts of a number of farm experts, including economists, bankers and land brokers in Washington and in principal farming areas of the Middle West.

Some say the land decline in their own areas has already ended. Most agree that land values, if not yet stabilized, at least appear to have slowed their decline. None disputed the evidence of declining costs.

But several experts stressed the serious farming problems that continue.

"I have been told there is some interest in buying land among both farmers and speculators," said William Besore, the senior vice president of the Farm Credit Corporation of America, a planning arm of the Federal Farm Credit System. But, he added, "farming is still a down-sizing industry and we are still trying to help restructure debts" for many troubled farmers.

He noted a recent Agriculture Department survey showing that about 12 percent of all farmers are in financial distress, with incomes insufficient to cover their bills.

American farmers are producing more crops than they can sell either at home or abroad at a time when warehouses are already stuffed with surpluses. Foreign economies that must thrive before American exports can recover are still far from robust.

The experts also warn that even the most hopeful signs remain fragile in a farm economy dependent on huge government subsidies.

Of about $8.7 billion in cash income for grain farms last year, for example, $5.6 billion, or about 64 percent, came from government payments. This year about $13 billion, or about a third of total farm income projected at about $30 billion, will come from government subsidies.

The subsidies are climbing to record levels, and many experts fear an eventual move to cut them. Any reduction, they say, could start a new slide in land values while deepening the agricultural distress.

Meanwhile, exports have declined as foreign producers, in essence protected by American price supports, increased production and undersold U.S. farmers. One objective of the new farm law is to reduce American crop prices to competitive levels to recapture export markets.

Costs Soar, Exports Sag Under U.S. Farm Law

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The new U.S. farm law might cost the federal government twice what economists estimated in December, according to Agriculture Department analysts.

The analysts said Monday that the official cost estimate for farm programs under the law was now $26 billion for fiscal year 1986, but analysts acknowledged Monday that it could exceed $31 billion and might soar to $35 billion.

The law, signed by President Ronald Reagan in December, was designed to reverse the five-year decline in American agriculture by improving the sales of farm products overseas.

The law drastically lowered the prices the government set for wheat, corn, soybeans and other major crops, in an effort to make U.S. farm products more competitive on the world market.

The program, which represents an abrupt policy shift, has not succeeded in stemming the decline in overseas sales of agricultural products, except for cotton and rice, the budget analysts acknowledged. As a result, the costs of taking over and storing surplus crops are mounting rapidly.

In addition, far more farmers signed up for the price- and income-support programs than had been expected when the estimates were made.

The law's failure to affect most export sales underscores the complex economic and political factors at work in the global trade of farm products. Though lawmakers of both parties have expressed dismay with the export situation and the continuing depression in agriculture, they concede that there are no easy solutions.

Last December, the department's economists predicted that the new program would cost $17.5 billion this fiscal year and that the overall cost of the five-year law would not exceed $54 billion. In January, the department revised the estimate upward to $20 billion and $85 billion overall.

On Monday, the analysts said the costs were likely to soar well past $30 billion this fiscal year, which would exceed the cost overruns at the Department of Defense in contributing to the government's budget deficit.

W. Wilson Goode

Philadelphia Mayor Resurrects Leadership Image

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Four months ago, when Mayor W. Wilson Goode's political career seemed about to founder over the confrontation with the radical group MOVE, he was seen widely as a weak man, in over his head.

Now, having broken an unpopular garbage strike, having forced 13,000 blue-collar municipal employees back to work without a new contract, and having defeated a formidable union leader whom previous mayors feared to tackle, he appears to have re-established the image of strong leadership that marked his early months in office.

In those palmy months, it seemed as if Mr. Goode could do little wrong. That picture was shattered in May 1985, when the city police dropped a bomb on a rowhouse occupied by members of MOVE. Eleven persons died and 61 homes were destroyed in the ensuing fire, one of the worst in the city's history.

Mr. Goode was found by his own investigating commission to have been "grossly negligent" in the affair. Revelations that the confrontation had slipped beyond his control seriously damaged his administration.

Many of his supporters in the business community subsequently questioned whether he had lost control of his administration entirely. Supporters and enemies alike wondered whether he had the nerve to make tough decisions and stand up to people when necessary.

The garbage strike appears to have dispelled such doubts in the minds of many. Even some of Mr. Goode's adversaries are giving him high marks for adopting a tough stance and backing it up. Others rate him highly for what is seen as his firm resolution and tactical skill in handling the 20-day strike by municipal workers.

The strike finally ended Monday as city officials reported that nearly all municipal employees had returned to work. On Sunday, union members still on strike overruled their leader, Earl Stout, and voted to go back to work without a contract. But the strike effectively was broken Friday when 2,500 sanitation workers agreed to return to work to begin removing the tons of garbage stacked up around the city.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Goode broke the strike by seeking an injunction against it, then pressing successfully for a contempt citation when the sanitation workers refused to obey a court order to go back to work, then threatening to dismiss any workers who refused to return.

"Try me," he told the defiant sanitation workers, who did not.

The strike was the most dramatic of a series of successes in recent weeks that have enabled Mr. Goode to "establish a much tougher tone and convey the impression he's in control," said Ralph Widner, the executive director of the Greater Philadelphia First Corp., an influential business group.

All of this may have gone a long way toward repairing the damage to Mr. Goode's administration caused by the MOVE affair. But to some politicians and political analysts, the strike victory was largely one of image, not substance.

"There is no question that this is a perceptual victory, and in politics, perception and reality go hand in hand," said Frederick L. Voigt, the executive secretary of the Committee of 70, a public group that monitors city government. "But if you take a good, hard look at the settlement, there is no way this is a fiscal or labor victory."

The settlement is not yet complete, since agreement still must be reached on a wage package for the blue-collar workers. Nevertheless, some critics say that the settlement already is too expensive because of increased benefits that will be part of the package.

They say that the tax bill will come due only after Mr. Goode has run for re-election next year. Mr. Goode pledged Monday, however, that there would be no tax increases in the next two years.

Some, like Joan Specter, a city councilwoman, say that Mr. Goode missed an opportunity to make significant gains in re-establishing control over the performance of city workers. Still others fault him for waiting too long to seek the back-to-work injunction, while mounds of garbage piled up and rotted.

Another criticism holds that confusion and poor planning marked the establishment of 15 emergency garbage dumps. Their very existence, critics say, guaranteed the neighborhood hostility and potential for violence that were cited as major reasons for the back-to-work injunction.

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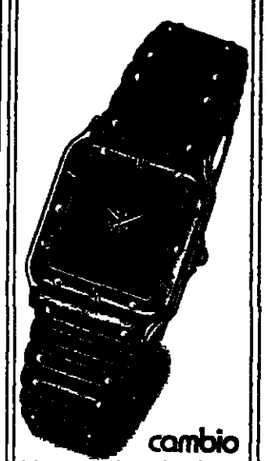
by BAUME & MERCIER

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Precise Timing to Mark British Royal Wedding

The Associated Press

LONDON — Here is the schedule for the wedding on Wednesday of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson.

CARRIAGE PROCESSIONS: The queen's procession of five carriages leaves Buckingham Palace at 10:57 A.M. local time (9:57 GMT) to carry the monarch and most members of the royal family to Westminster Abbey, one mile away.

The bridegroom's carriage, with Prince Andrew and his brother Prince Edward, 22, leaves Buckingham Palace at 11:05 A.M.

The bride's carriage, with Miss Ferguson and her father, leaves Clarence House, a royal residence a short distance from Buckingham Palace, at 11:15 A.M.

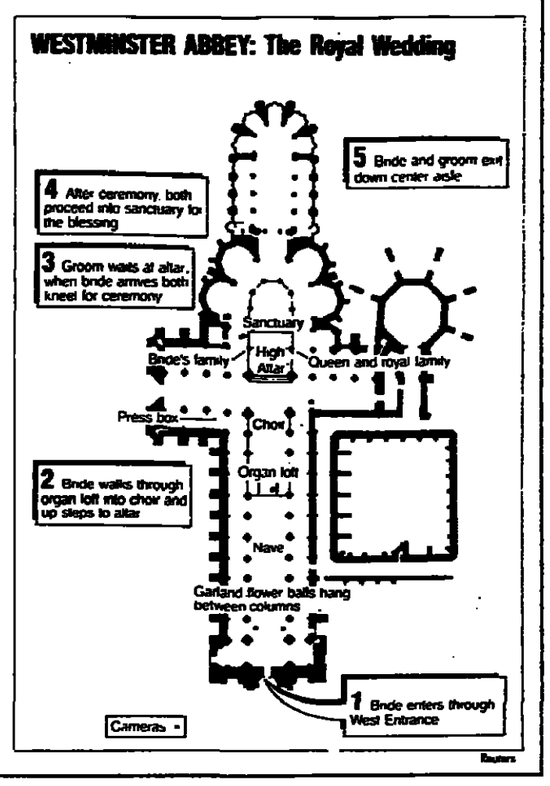
AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY: Starting at 11:17 A.M. separate processions inside the abbey move the queen and her retinue, 11 clergymen, the bridegroom and the bride into place for the wedding service, starting at 11:30 A.M.

The service is to last 45 minutes. It includes the bride's pledge to obey her husband, because Andrew and Miss Ferguson chose the traditional service rather than a newer service that omits the vow to "obey."

AFTER THE WEDDING: Carriage processions take the wedding party back to Buckingham Palace for an appearance on the balcony of the palace at about 1:15 P.M.

At 4 P.M. the prince and princess ride in a carriage procession to the Royal Hospital in Chelsea, where they will board a helicopter to start their honeymoon journey.

OFFICIATING: The Most Reverend Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury and spiritual head of the Church of England, is to conduct the service. He will be assisted by 10 clergymen, including Cardinal Basil Hume, Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster and head of the Catholic Church in England and Wales.



Many Rebels and Arms Captured, Pretoria Says

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African authorities announced Tuesday that they had captured "a large number" of anti-government guerrillas said to have been responsible for a series of bomb attacks around the Indian Ocean port city of Durban.

Reporters were not offered an opportunity to talk to the captured guerrillas or to inspect the "large quantity of Russian arms, ammunition and explosives" purportedly seized with them.

The capture, said Louis Le Grange, the minister of law and order, had been facilitated by information obtained from the interrogation of people held under the emergency decree of June 12.

The announcement seemed likely to offer the authorities a vindication of harsh measures against their adversaries on the eve of a new West European attempt to promote dialogue between the white minority and the black majority.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, was to arrive here Wednesday to try to restart a stalled initiative on behalf of the European Community.

However, while Sir Geoffrey was to meet with government officials, including President Pieter W. Botha, few of the government's foes have agreed to talk to him.

The Reverend Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said Tuesday that he, like other activist, anti-apartheid prelates including Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, would not meet with Sir Geoffrey.

The United Democratic Front, the country's biggest anti-apartheid coalition, said in a statement released Tuesday that none of its representatives would meet with Sir Geoffrey.

■ Brunei Joins Boycott

Brunei withdrew Tuesday from the Commonwealth Games, due to begin Thursday in Edinburgh, but the number of absentees remained at 29 after a decision by Lesotho to attend, Reuters reported from Edinburgh. Earlier, Mauritius and Grenada announced that they would not attend.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bus Explosion Kills 29 in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — A land mine exploded under a state-owned bus Tuesday, killing 29 persons and wounding 40, the military command said.

The Joint Operations Command of Security Forces said the explosion rocked the bus as it was going from the Sinhalese village of Mamaduwa to Vanuva, 180 miles (290 kilometers) from Colombo. The command blamed Tamil separatists, who are Hindu, for the explosion.

Twenty-eight of the dead were Sinhalese, who are Buddhist, and one was a Tamil woman, the command said in a communiqué. The communiqué said 40 others aboard the vehicle were injured and the bus was destroyed. The dead included three children, the communiqué said.

France Apologizes to New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Reuters) — France formally apologized Tuesday to New Zealand over the Rainbow Warrior affair and transferred $7 million compensation ordered by the United Nations, Prime Minister David Lange said.

The moves followed minutes after two French agents held by New Zealand for their part in sinking the Greenpeace anti-nuclear ship had been flown to a French Pacific territory to be handed over to French military authorities. The two agents are to spend three years on a small French Pacific island.

The three developments and the settlement in Brussels earlier of European Community access for New Zealand butter exports apparently concluded an affair that has stretched relations between Paris and Wellington to the breaking point for a year.

Averell Harriman, 94, Is Seriously Ill

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, New York (AP) — W. Averell Harriman, 94, a longtime diplomat and aide to four presidents, was reported seriously ill Tuesday at his home here.

"He's just rapidly declining," his secretary, Janet Howard, said from the Harrimans' house in Washington, D.C. "He's very, very ill."

She said Mr. Harriman's wife, Pamela, was with him, as were his two daughters, Mrs. Stanley G. Mortimer Jr. and Shirley C. Fisk.

Until his retirement nearly 20 years ago, Mr. Harriman, heir to an estimated $100-million fortune from his father's railroad empire, had been a businessman, politician and diplomat. His life embraced careers so varied that President *John F. Kennedy once said* that, except for John Quincy Adams, Mr. Harriman had held "as many important jobs as any man in our history."

W. Averell Harriman

Enrile Says Rebels Are Delaying Talks

MANILA (AP) — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile accused Communist rebels on Tuesday of deliberately delaying cease-fire talks.

Mr. Enrile said the rebels were trying to strengthen their position while weakening "the capacity and the ability of our present government to successfully tackle the problems of our nation." Speaking before a business group, Mr. Enrile reiterated a frequent claim that the Communist New People's Army was not sincerely pursuing negotiations to end its 17-year war against the government.

He accused the rebels of a "deliberate attempt to delay the preliminary dialogue between leaders of the underground movement and representatives of our government while they demonstrate a high profile in armed activities."

18 Arrested in Bolivian Drug Raid

LA PAZ (AP) — Police arrested 18 suspected cocaine traffickers in Bolivia's heartland, and cloud cover that stymied earlier U.S. military-backed airborne drug raids in the tropical northeast lifted Tuesday, officials said.

The 18 suspects were being held in Santa Cruz, 350 miles (560 kilometers) southeast of La Paz, according to a federal prosecutor, Antonio Santillan. He said the suspects included seven major Bolivian cocaine industry figures. He refused to identify them, claiming that could hamper anti-narcotics operations.

On Monday, two U.S. helicopters, each carrying 30 members of Bolivia's anti-narcotics police, sought out cocaine processing labs in the vast Beni region. They returned empty-handed because of poor visibility, according to Information Minister Herman Antelo.

For the Record

East Germany announced Tuesday that it had sentenced a West Berliner, Lutz Zimmermann, to five years in prison for what appeared to have been an attempt to smuggle someone out of the country. *(Reuters)*

Litton Systems Inc. pleaded guilty Tuesday in federal court in Philadelphia to defrauding the U.S. government of $6.3 million by overcharging for parts under military contracts. The company agreed to pay about $15 million in civil and criminal penalties. *(UPI)*

A South African Refrain: 'White and Rich Is No Longer Fun'

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — It is gallows humor time at the Club 58. Gunmetal Fizz, three white performers specializing in arch wit and arched eyebrows, sing paranoid ditties about the decline of the rand, the effect of tear gas on a suburban lawn — "Have you seen what that stuff does to your lounge furniture?" — and the possibility that their black gardeners may arise someday in a Spartacist revolt.

What to do? Gunmetal Fizz suggests learning karate, building a stone wall topped by broken glass around the yard, stowing hand grenades under the pillows and socks filled with ball bearings by the bed, and setting steel traps on the lawn.

"White and rich," one song laments, "is no longer fun."

In real life, things are not quite so bad in South Africa's largest city. But the restless paranoia, morbid humor and general helplessness captured in the broad strokes of the cabaret revue are increasingly common features of white middle-class life.

"At the moment, it's like being wrapped in cotton wool," said David Dalling, a longtime member of Parliament from the opposition Progressive Federal Party.

"Whites are living in a bed of inertia," he said. "They are complacent but also uneasy, and they don't know why. They are worried, but they don't know what to do, and those who do are leaving."

Along with cracking down on black radicals and township unrest, the government's five-week-old state of emergency was also designed to reassure its bedrock white constituents that Pretoria had the situation under control.

But, although the emergency restrictions outlaw statements that undermine public confidence, reassurance is hard to come by these days in white South Africa.

Instead, the signals were widespread this past week that something was unraveling: Following the recent spate of terrorist bombings, freshly painted signs went up at every entrance to Sandton City, the country's largest suburban shopping mall. The signs warned customers that security guards would be checking their packages for explosives. "Safety comes first at Sandton City," said the not-so-reassuring signs.

Local newspapers reported that, for the first time since the Great Depression, unemployed whites were lining up for day-labor jobs that pay 40 cents an hour. Inflation is nearing 20 percent, the gross national product is shrinking and President Pieter W. Botha regularly questions the patriotism of his critics in the white business community.

The government released new figures indicating a net outflow of 2,157 whites for the first four months of the year, more than double the previous record. Although the overall emigration numbers remain low, South Africa lost 162 engineers, 27 doctors and dentists, 70 accountants, 95 teachers and 161 managers and administrators, most of them under 40.

"People are going anywhere they can," said a manager at a local moving company, who, based on his own manifests, believes that the actual number of emigrants far exceeds the official count. "They are frightened, they want out and they don't much care where."

South Africa's 4.5 million whites may constitute a ruling class that has maintained power over the years through a ruthless and relentless system of racial segregation, but they are an increasingly fractured and diverse group. They range from native-born Afrikaners to descendants of English colonists, from sophisticated urbanites to cattle ranchers and corn growers.

There are liberals like Mr. Dalling, a suburban insurance executive who said he looked forward to the days of black majority rule, and small-town rightists like Eugene Terr'Blanche, who celebrates ethnic purity and speaks in thunderous tones of an apocalyptic race war.

What many of them have in common is the sense that they are a minority under siege. Their newspapers, sensing a trend in the making, are filled with articles about private security firms, armored cars and sharp increases in handgun sales.

> **'I have this terrible feeling of helplessness, that things are out of control.'**
>
> *— a Johannesburg broadcasting executive*

Most whites also share a profound lack of knowledge about what is happening in the troubled black townships that are sealed off from their sight and their consciousness by geography, politics and years of social custom.

Whites live in a separate universe from their black countrymen, said Helen Suzman, a colleague of Mr. Dalling in Parliament.

Most, she said, know nothing about conditions in the townships, "the wretched, overcrowded houses, the inferior schools, the unpaved streets, but most of all they know nothing about the seething anger that has built up over the years, so clearly demonstrated at funerals."

Johannesburg, South Africa's largest city and ostensibly its most liberal, reflects the ambivalence many whites feel about blacks. Its parks and libraries were integrated 11 years ago when apartheid was still entrenched beyond debate, and some of its neighborhoods are decidedly, albeit illegally, mixed. But its buses, health clinics and swimming pools remain segregated, as do most of its recreational and sports facilities.

If anything, the state of emergency has made communication between whites and blacks even more tenuous and uneasy. Articles on black unrest have all but vanished from the news pages, except for official pronouncements from the state Bureau for Information, which takes pains to precede any bad news with the claim that the number of incidents of unrest is falling, although it never releases figures.

In such circumstances, dissent can be risky. Harald Pakendorf, the liberal editor of the Afrikaans-language afternoon daily Die Vaderland, lost his job recently because the newspaper's board of directors deemed him too critical of the government.

But while the government has largely succeeded in controlling the flow of news and opinion to its white constituents, it appears less successful in galvanizing whites.

The unveiling of the new South African-made Cheetah jet aircraft last week, accompanied by much official fanfare and patriotic exhortations, was greeted with yawns by the public.

Whites here traditionally treat their political leaders with unquestioning reverence and respect. That faith has been badly shaken in recent years, but a residue remains.

A recent poll of urban whites by the Markinor marketing firm in Johannesburg found that 54 percent of those surveyed approved of the government's handling of township unrest and racial conflict, but the approval rating dropped to 38 percent when the issues were inflation and unemployment.

The results may not matter very much, because the Bothas government, which has not faced a general election since 1981, can delay a new one until 1989.

A young Afrikaner woman who holds a top position at the state-run broadcasting company summed up the anxiety she believes many feel. "I feel I have no influence over this government and no say over what they are doing," she said. "I don't even understand how they think anymore."

She said the changes she sensed had yet to directly affect her life or that of her husband, who works as a labor relations specialist at a major company in Johannesburg. An overseas trip had to be put off because of the precipitous fall in the value of the South African rand, but their incomes still rise annually, and they are still planning to have children. The few terrorist bombs that have exploded in central Johannesburg may give them pause but have led to no discernible change in life-style.

Still, she said, she feels increasingly despondent and worried about the future.

"I have this terrible feeling of helplessness," she said, "that things are out of control."

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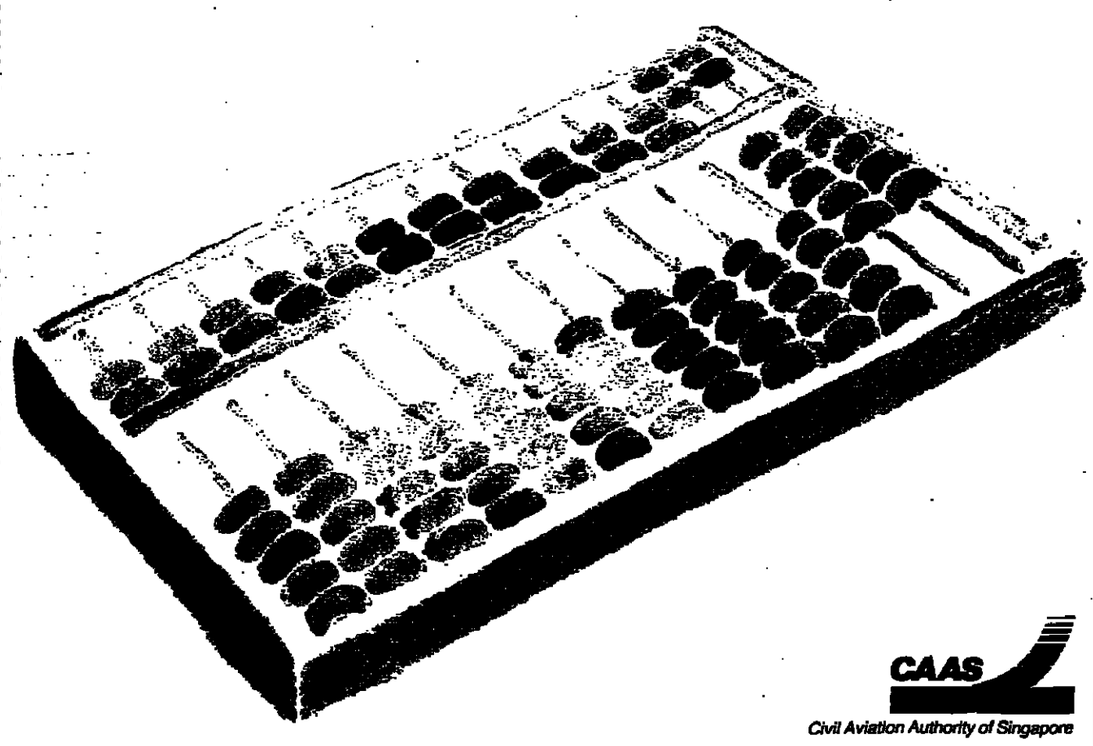


CAAS
Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore

SINGAPORE CHANGI AIRPORT
THE AIR TRAVELLER'S HAVEN

Arab 'Martyrs' Help Afghan Rebels Fight Russians

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

KHUNE KANDA, Afghanistan — Abu Daoud, a Jordanian in his 20s, quit his job in Amman last year to come fight the Russians in Afghanistan.

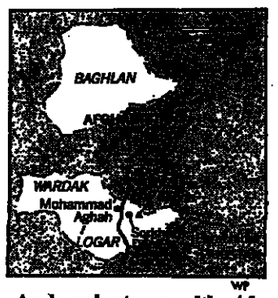
Abu Daoud is calm and matter-of-fact as he explains that he will stay in the war "until I am martyred."

Hundreds of young Arab men have come to find a role in the Afghan jihad, or holy war, being waged against the Soviet military forces that have been in Afghanistan since December 1979.

Many, like Abu Daoud, which is not his real name, are fighting in what they see as part of a larger struggle between Islam and Communism. They are inspired by moral outrage and a religious devotion that is heightened by accounts of divine miracles in the war.

Early this month, at a site near a guerrilla base about 15 miles (25 kilometers) south of Kabul, the Afghan capital, a dozen Arabs shouldered Kalashnikov assault rifles and grenade launchers as they marched with several Afghans toward Soviet Army posts along a road. Stopping for a moment's rest, they discussed their mission in the Arabic accents of the eastern Mediterranean.

The Arab mujahidin — "holy warriors" — were fighting under the command of Ittihad-i-Islami (Islamic Unity), one of the seven main Afghan resistance groups. According to Afghan and Arab sources, most of the Arabs who come to fight in Afghanistan do so with Islamic Unity, a fundamentalist party with close ties to Saudi Arabia and other Arab states.



Arab volunteers with Afghans operate from Khune Kanda, south of Kabul.

"Most of the Arab mujahidin come from Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Jordan," said Mohammed Gul, a local commander. "Like the Afghan mujahidin, they are ordinary people — not specially military men," he said. "They are just here to fight for their Islamic ideals."

Many of the Arab fighters are university students on summer vacation or men who take a few months of leave from their jobs, the commander said.

Like Abu Daoud, most of the Arabs who come to fight here seem well-educated and from middle-class or upper-class families. They are fundamentalists who express outrage toward both the United States and the Soviet Union for what they see as the superpowers' injustice toward Moslem Palestinians and Afghans.

They speak contemptuously of their own government leaders for aligning with either superpower and for being what one Arab called "paper Moslems."

"The Arabs who come here, we don't mention our real names because of problems with our governments," said a Jordanian.

Ten months ago Abu Ahmed, a university graduate, left his job with a Saudi company to edit a glossy magazine in Peshawar called Al Jihad. Shocking pictures in the magazine, showing horribly mutilated Afghan war victims, seem to mirror Abu Ahmed's personal outrage at what Soviet military might is inflicting on Afghans.

As do the Arab and Afghan mujahidin, Al Jihad casts the war as a battle between Islam and Communism. Articles in the magazine, which is barred from newsstands in Arab countries, describe the Soviet Union's Central Asian republics as "colonized Islamic lands."

Abu Ahmed says his magazine tries to interest Moslems in the jihad. A recent edition included an interview with Yusaf Islam, the Moslem name of Cat Stevens, the former British pop music star, who converted to Islam in the late 1970s and is helping Afghan refugees with his London-based charity, Moslem Aid.

"We are not trying to convince people to come fight in the jihad," said Abu Ahmed. He agreed with other Arabs, though, that books and magazines circulating in the Middle East with accounts of divine miracles in the war had influenced Arabs to come to Afghanistan.

Stories of miracles often focus on men who are killed in battle and, as martyrs for Islam, are believed to find places in heaven. "Sometimes, people have heard the voices of martyrs praising God," said an Arab who helps produce Al Jihad. "And the body of a Soviet, an unbeliever, begins to stink after two or three days, but a martyr's body smells of perfume."

Abu Daoud said he saw such a miracle in eastern Afghanistan a few months ago, when "at night, as I watched by the graves of two martyrs, a shaft of light, like white neon, came out of the graves and shot straight up into the sky."

"When stories of brothers who are martyred are heard back in our countries, it inspires more Moslems to come and fight in the jihad," said Dr. Abu Hazifa, director of a Saudi Red Crescent clinic for war victims.

"We do not know exactly why such miracles occur, but my thinking is that God performs them to encourage the mujahidin — to show them that he is with us in this war."

■ Explosions in Kabul

At least 30 explosions and several machine-gun battles and rocket attacks have recently shaken parts of Kabul, including the area of the Soviet Embassy, Reuters reported Tuesday from Islamabad, quoting Western diplomats.

The diplomats said about 25 explosions were heard early July 16 in the Darulman district, the area of the Soviet mission, its cultural center and a residential complex.

A two-hour gun battle erupted near the embassy earlier the same day, and up to 1,000 shots were fired, they said.

The envoys, quoting reports from Kabul, said they did not know who was involved in the fighting. They could not verify a report that 10 to 15 rockets had hit the Soviet Embassy.

They said multiple-rocket fire and heavy air activity followed six explosions July 15 in a Soviet Army complex in the Khair Khana district of Kabul. Small-arms skirmishes preceded heavy machine-gun fire in front of the Foreign Ministry last Friday and Saturday nights, the diplomats said.

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The International Herald Tribune

INSIGHTS

Harvard College Celebrates 350 Years of Molding American Culture

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Wade into the names of Harvard University's former students, and you soon feel not the undertow of 350 years but also the the weight and sound, of Harvard's per- influence.

member George Starkey, class of 1646? was an alchemist, a living link with the ual world.

nsider Ralph Waldo Emerson, class of The great transcendentalist revisited his ollege, years after graduating, and report- ing the presence of "ghosts." The college already two centuries old, its founding was remote from Emerson as George ington is from us.

nsider the liberal professorial brain trusts esident Franklin D. Roosevelt, class of and President John F. Kennedy, class of The Washington of President Ronald an may include fewer Harvard professors, ok at the alumni of Harvard College, the graduate school, and of Harvard's profes- schools: Caspar W. Weinberger, secre- Defense; Donald T. Regan, White House staff; Education Secretary William J. ; Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel; portation Secretary Elizabeth Dole; Fed- serve Chairman Paul A. Volcker, and ant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, others.

rvard has left a deep impress on American e and society ever since it was founded in in the reign of Charles I, and named after Harvard, a young minister who, when he left the college 400 books and a valuable st in a London tavern. As the university res to celebrate its 350th birthday with a ndous convocation in September (the t Charles, Prince of Wales, will be among ests), American education, scholarship, ment, law, medicine, business and litera- ill find themselves somewhat under Har- spell.

vard has set standards in scholarship he years, and underlying its scholarship remain a seriousness about truth-seeking moral ambition that other schools have ed to emulate. These deeper traits are bly traceable to Harvard's Puritan ori-

other type of influence is harder to It is Harvard's social power, its link to s, networks and elites both real and imag- Secretary Weinberger, for instance, ad- heerfully that he is benevolently disposed d Harvard people. He adds that he tries indulge in blind favoritism, but being rd "certainly doesn't hurt them."

legree from Harvard still has a certain anic prestige, and a few years there sup- a person with valuable tickets and ac- tances. This fact drives other good ls, which may well provide undergradu- ith an education as good or even better, crazy.

Leaders past and present: Harvard's current president, Derek C. Bok, center; his predecessor, Nathan M. Pusey, left, and Charles W. Eliot, who reformed the curriculum.

United Press International

YET by most accounts Harvard is less influential than it was on its 250th anniversary in 1886, during the administration of Charles W. Eliot, who was one of the great reformers of American higher education. Harvard is probably also less influential than it was on its 300th anniversary in 1936, during the heyday of the New Deal. The decline, however, is relative. Harvard is simply no longer alone in its eminence. Other great American universities have cropped up. Part of the credit for them belongs to Harvard.

Henry Rosovsky, an economist and former dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, acknowledges that Harvard is less distinctive than it used to be. He loves the place all the same.

When he was dean, he recalled, he often thought that some Harvard departments attracted better students than they deserved. They were flawed departments, he said, but they got brilliant students because of Harvard's magic name.

Mr. Rosovsky retired as dean two years ago and is now a University Professor, which means he can teach whatever he chooses. He has also been named a member of Harvard's seven-member corporation (formally, the President and Fellows of Harvard College). The corporation, like the independent inner circle of a conventional board of trustees, runs the whole university.

One thing he wanted to say right away was that Harvard continued to be almost uniquely ambitious. It wants to be best in everything, from its library to physics to medicine. Most other great universities tend to specialize, and some hardly bother to compete in some fields.

"Berkeley and Harvard are really the only two institutions in the country that have the ambition to be good across the board," Mr. Rosovsky said, referring to the University of California's main campus.

"When I think of Harvard's influence," Mr. Rosovsky said, squinting into the mental distance, "I think of its changed admissions policies." He was referring to the "opening" of the university's admissions in recent decades and to a democratization of Harvard's influence.

The old policy, as at other elite schools, favored money and family. After World War II the admissions policy opened wide. During the 1950s, when Nathan Marsh Pusey was president, Harvard introduced a "need-blind" admissions policy that, in theory, made family wealth completely irrelevant.

When Harvard merged with Radcliffe College in 1977, it became coeducational as well, although it causes great displeasure in some quarters that only 45 of the university's 898 tenured faculty members last year were women.

Today, Harvard recruits students from across the country and the world, and more than 20 percent of its students come from minority groups: 9 percent are Asian-American, 7 percent are black, 5 percent are Hispanic and 1 percent are American Indians. Such minorities added up to only 5 percent of Harvard's student body in the early 1960s.

Donald Fleming, a historian, thinks that Harvard's democratic admissions policies have been exaggerated, however, and he says that Harvard's students still come disproportionately from the upper managerial classes of New England and the mid-Atlantic states. (Whatever their social class, 55 percent of the class of '89 comes from these areas.)

Democratic admissions would be impossible without plenty of money, and in fact, one reason Harvard has prospered intellectually is that it has grown so rich. Harvard is by far the wealthiest private university in the United States, with an endowment of $3.6 billion. (The second-richest private university, Princeton, has a $1.9 billion endowment.) Mr. Rosovsky agreed: Wealth spells quality in an age when libraries and laboratories cost unbelievable sums. (Most of the 29 Nobel Prizes that Harvard's faculty members have won were in the sciences, or in medicine and physiology.)

HARVARD began turning into the sprawling, immensely ambitious university it is today under Mr. Eliot, its president from 1869 to 1909. What did he do? Herculean things.

He gave his sleepy little law faculty a dean — Christopher Columbus Langdell — who transformed the study of law in the United States. Under Mr. Langdell, professors ceased to expound the law (a task that had become increasingly difficult as the law kept growing and contradicting itself from state to state) and began to study cases, through which modern students and lawyers "discover" the law.

He also reformed the medical school, and today, a century later, it has embarked on another great reform. Such huge amounts of money have lately been channeled into medical research that teaching has suffered. So Harvard has shaken up the way it teaches medicine. Traditionally, medical students take two years of lab sciences and two years of clinical studies. But last year 24 of the school's 165 entering students were put on a "New Pathway" that introduces them immediately to realistic medical problems. Clinical and scientific instruction are merged from the start.

One other epochal step taken by Mr. Eliot was to abolish the ancient system of prescribed studies for undergraduates and introduce the elective system. Compulsory chapel was also abolished. So were Harvard's old requirements in Latin and Greek. Mr. Eliot dragged Harvard and much of American higher education into an era of liberty that is still in progress, and still being questioned. Harvard is, as it began to be under Mr. Eliot, one of the hardest schools to get into (only 16 percent of those who apply are admitted) and one of the hardest to flunk out of.

Trying to turn out more competent, cultured graduates in the face of all the modern world's multiplicities, specialties, distractions and rebellions, Harvard in the 20th century has created one ambitious undergraduate program after another. In the words of Harvard presidents, these programs have been designed to make students "intellectually well rounded" (Abbott Lawrence Lowell), to provide them with a "general education" (James Bryant Conant), to reaffirm "the liberal arts" (Mr. Pusey) and to expound a "core curriculum" (Derek Curtis Bok, Harvard's current president).

Mr. Bok, who became president in 1971, has sent sparks flying by criticizing law schools for cornering too many of the nation's best brains; he has irritated some political activists by defending Harvard's decision not to divest itself of stocks in companies that do business with South Africa.

Mr. Bok calls teaching "the weak part of the equation." The strong part is research. And he said he was concerned about undergraduates — though he had some nice things to say about today's students. They are not so obsessed with their studies as some previous generations. They seem more mature, less silly.

But it bothers him that they are more interested in making money, becoming famous and achieving power than they were 15 years ago (according to one study he cited) and that they are less interested in improving their communities, their environments and the relations among races.

(This article has been excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.)

The Alumni: 25 Years Later

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Biography and autobiography dominate the best-seller lists, attesting to an insatiable curiosity about people's lives. But one of the great repositories of American autobiography is virtually unknown: the annual reports published by the 25th reunion classes of Harvard and Radcliffe.

These reports, which date back more than a century, have become a tradition and often prompt graduates to provide candid glimpses into their histories.

As with previous classes, some alumni in this year's 25th reunion class — the class of 1961 — are well-known.

They include Peter Benchley, the writer; Martin S. Feldstein, former chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers; and Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts. A few have forsaken fame and fortune to become farmers or carpenters. One Harvard graduate who became a successful lawyer said he was dying from AIDS; a woman talked about returning to Radcliffe reunions as a lesbian.

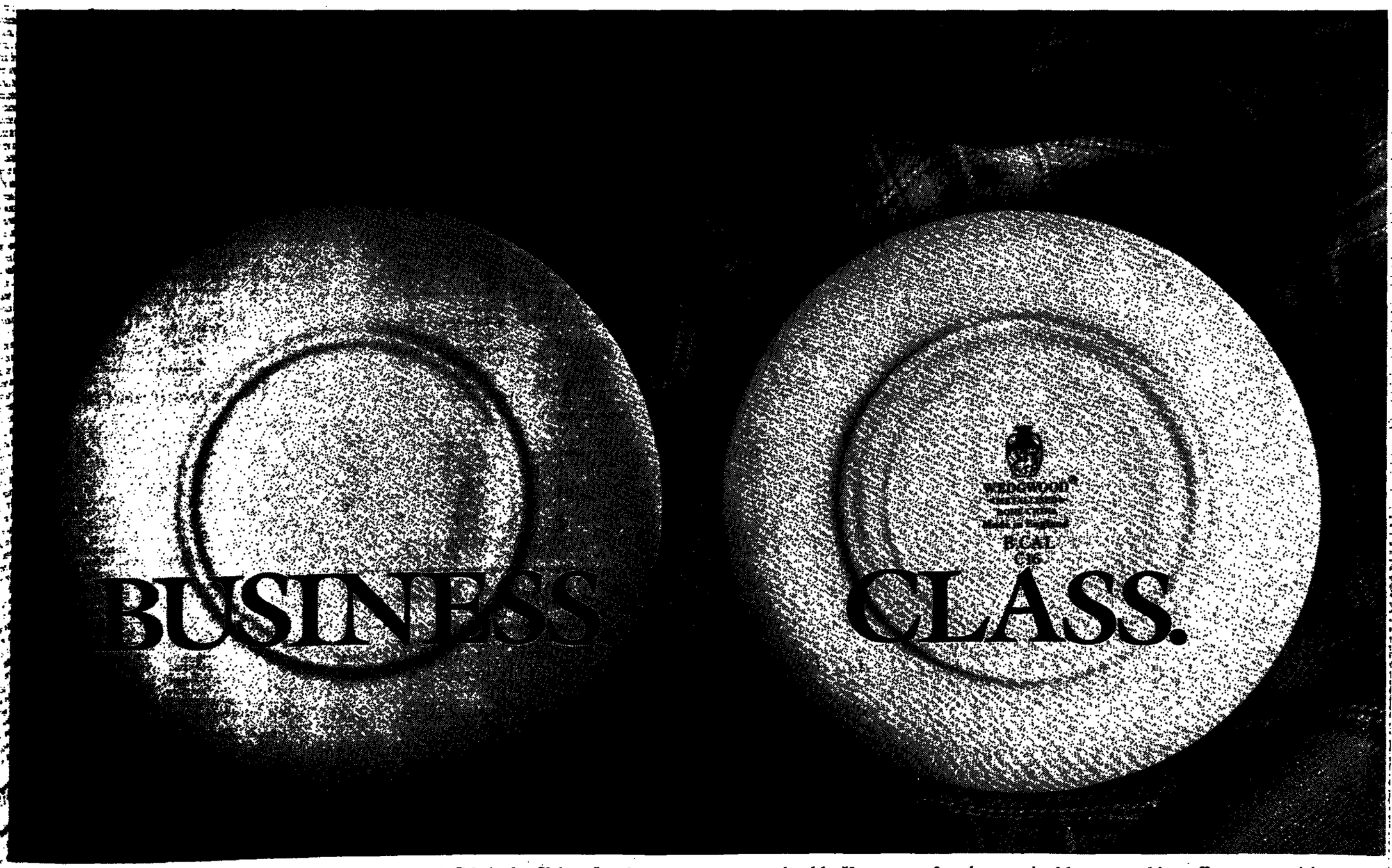
But the most striking theme to emerge from this year's reports is the sharp contrast between the largely contented tone of the men's essays and the sense of frustration expressed by many of the women.

Most of the Harvard men focus on their careers. The Radcliffe women are more likely to stress personal and family life: the joy of raising children, painful divorces, time spent caring for elderly parents.

Whereas the large majority of Harvard graduates have enjoyed professional success, bringing home ever larger incomes, the career paths of the Radcliffe women have been broken, interrupted by marriage, children and what some of them argue is a hostile, male-dominated world.

These disparities are reflected in surveys that accompany the annual reports. Of the 1,156 Harvard alumni in the 1961 class, 509 responded to the questionnaire; 160 of the 257 Radcliffe alumnae answered.

Half the Harvard men who replied said they were earning more than $100,000 a year, with almost all the rest making more than $50,000. By contrast, a third of the Radcliffe women who responded said they were earning less than $20,000 a year, and fewer than 20 percent said they were making more than $50,000. Half the women had married by the age of 22, but 37 percent had since been divorced. Only 7 percent of the women did not work at least part time.



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UNICEF Is Shifting Its Focus

Vulnerable Children Up to Age 16 Are to Be Assisted

By Lisa Schlein
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — UNICEF is quietly shifting its traditional focus on child survival and social development to include older children.

A series of recommendations that were approved in April by UNICEF's 41-member executive board will expand the role of the United Nations Children's Fund to encompass groups of older children who are caught in "especially difficult circumstances."

UNICEF defines children in especially difficult circumstances as those whose survival, development and welfare are threatened by man-made and natural disasters. These millions of children are among the most vulnerable in the world because they cannot count on their families or communities for adequate protection.

UNICEF survival programs previously dealt with children up to age 6. Now it will be expanded to children up to age 16.

Two years ago, UNICEF's executive board ordered an investigation into the subject of children in especially difficult circumstances. Particular attention was given to children endangered by armed conflict, by abuse and neglect, and the exploitation of working children and street children.

On the basis of its findings, the executive board approved a set of loose guidelines aimed at helping this special category of children.

Unlike most other United Nations organizations, UNICEF is decentralized. It does not formulate a definitive plan of action because country situations vary widely.

UNICEF follows a country approach tailoring its aid programs to meet the specific needs of a country. The actual plan of action is worked out on the spot.

Through its recommendations, UNICEF has systematized these informal activities and declared its commitment to help these children. Victor Soler-Sala, director of UNICEF in Geneva, said, "We have been studying this for a number of years and in some countries it has been the major focus.

"In Lebanon now, we're looking into subsidies for widows, into problems regarding the impact of war on children," Mr. Soler-Sala said. "We've been quite involved in research and the whole area of children's rights."

Issues regarding the rights and needs of children have increased in complexity since UNICEF was founded in 1946. The agency was originally set up to help children suffering from the consequences of World War II.

Throughout succeeding decades, UNICEF has expanded and adapted its operations to meet new challenges. Thus, in the 1960s, UNICEF changed from an organization solely concerned with the material needs of children to one where child survival became intertwined with the broader aspects of social development.

According to Jesper Morch, development and education officer at UNICEF in Geneva, UNICEF's traditional work of providing essential services for young children will continue. But it is adding a new dimension.

"Survival is of concern primarily for very young children," Mr. Morch said. "Once they reach the age of 6, they will survive. What we have been asking all along is survival to what, survival for what. By looking into the situation of children in especially difficult circumstances, the answer is that the conditions we offer these children is just not good enough."

A report prepared for UNICEF's executive board policy review notes that children who are caught in armed conflicts "suffer psychological trauma, and their rights are routinely violated as they become victims of murder, torture, conscription, sexual abuse, etc."

Of an estimated 300 million children who work worldwide, many work under conditions that lead to mental and physical deformities.

The report said approximately 800 million street children in both industrialized and developing countries largely live under conditions of stress, malnutrition, poverty and emotional deprivation.

Richard Jolly, UNICEF's deputy executive director, recognized the necessity of linking UNICEF's past activities with present realities.

In many countries, he said, "it will not be possible to carry the child survival and development strategy to completion without addressing the needs of children in these difficult situations."

The Associated Press

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain said Tuesday on television that "we are going to put an end to terrorism."

2d Suspected ETA Leader Deported To Spain After His Arrest in France

Agence France-Presse

MADRID — Another suspected leader of the Basque extremist group ETA was deported Tuesday by France.

French police said Juan Jamon Nafarrete Arreche, 31, was arrested while trying to enter southern France a few hours after a rocket and car bomb attack Monday on the Defense Ministry in Madrid.

They said he was "preparing to commit terrorist attacks."

José Varona López, also known as Txema, was deported Saturday a few hours after his arrest in southwestern France on an identically worded charge.

He was held in solitary confinement until appearing Tuesday before an investigating magistrate in Madrid. He is accused of carrying out several attacks for ETA, which in the Basque language stands for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

On July 15, France expelled an alleged ETA leader named Domingo Iturbe Abasolo and sent him to Gabon in West Africa. On Monday, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France said his government would increase its cooperation with Spain to fight terrorism.

ETA was thought to have carried out Monday's attack on the Defense Ministry, in which nine persons were hurt, as well as the car bombing on July 14 that killed 10 civil guards and injured 55 persons.

■ González Pledges Fight

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, commenting on Monday's attack, said Tuesday that "we are going to put an end to terrorism," Reuters reported from Madrid.

But Mr. González's statement were greeted with skepticism by the Spanish press, which cast doubt on the Socialist government's anti-guerrilla efforts.

"González's assertion that he is tightening the net around terrorism lacks credibility," the leading daily El Pais said.

El Pais quoted a high-ranking Defense Ministry official as having said that "the terrorists are the only ones who seem to have useful information. This situation is intolerable."

In southern France, a spokesman for Spanish Basque refugees told reporters: "France is responsible for anything that happens now. They have killed the right to exile."

Mr. González said he had thanked Mr. Chirac for his support in combatting guerrilla activities.

GNP: *1.1% Increase in 2d Quarter*

(Continued from Page 1)

Baldrige acknowledged that the second-quarter report "confirms a period of sluggish growth.

"The reasons for this slow growth are that oil and gas exploration and production have been curtailed; new-car production was cut back to trim excess inventories; and, based on estimates from limited data, imports continued to increase," Mr. Baldrige said.

"These negative influences on our economic growth should be changing for the better in the near future," he continued, adding, "The precise timing and strength of the pickup in economic activity, however, are uncertain."

At the White House, Beryl Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, also conceded that the second-quarter numbers "reflected sluggish performance," but he, too, said that the economy would improve later in 1986.

Roger Brinner of Data Resources Inc., an economic consulting and forecasting firm, discounted talk of a recession.

"In the third quarter, you've got two things going for you: You won't have the big increase in oil imports and you won't have to work off the auto inventories," he said.

The GNP figure was the weakest since the final quarter of 1982, when the economy expanded by 0.6 percent.

A $30-billion gain in final sales was partially offset by a $20.4-billion decline in net exports, indicating that consumers are still spending a large amount on imports despite a sharp decline in the dollar to more competitive levels against major foreign currencies.

The adjusted real GNP, measured in 1982 dollars, was an estimated $3.666 trillion at the end of the second quarter, up from $3.656 the previous quarter.

JAPAN: *Nakasone Re-elected, Makes Cabinet Changes*

(Continued from Page 1)

posts, as did the faction headed by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who is expected soon to cede leadership to Mr. Miyazawa.

After the Liberal Democratic Party's landslide victory in the July 6 elections, the party no longer needed to form a coalition with the New Liberal Club, a small conservative party that has now lost its sole cabinet seat.

Of the "new leaders," Mr. Takeshita, 62, was appointed party secretary-general, the Liberal Democratic Party's second most powerful post after the party president, now held by Mr. Nakasone.

Mr. Abe, also 62, was given the post of chairman of the party's executive council. Party positions are traditionally more influential than cabinet posts, and both leaders are expected to try to use their positions to advance their campaigns to succeed Mr. Nakasone.

The new Nakasone cabinet is expected to continue previous policies and to focus primarily on domestic issues, such as the slowing economy, the strength of the yen, the continuing reorganization of Japanese National Railways and tax reform.

Mr. Miyazawa's appointment as finance minister, however, is the only one that has stirred speculation about policy changes.

Political analysts said that the move might signal a readiness to stimulate the Japanese economy, which has been recording markedly slower growth in recent months.

Mr. Miyazawa, 66, has criticized Mr. Nakasone's economic policies of restraining government spending. Mr. Miyazawa has urged that the government spend more on public works projects to spur economic growth.

Mr. Miyazawa's appointment intrigued both Western diplomats and Japanese bureaucrats. One Western diplomat said it could either signal a slight shift in policy or could mean that Mr. Nakasone was testing his chief critic.

"We're not quite sure what this means," he said. "It could just be for factional balance, but it may be a way for the prime minister to say, 'This has been your argument, you go and work it out.' "

Reuters

Tadashi Kuranari

ARABS: *Syria Cuts Ties*

(Continued from Page 1)

who loves peace would support this."

Mr. Mubarak also said that he planned to meet with Mr. Peres after their countries signed an agreement to arbitrate their dispute over Taba, the 250-acre (101-hectare) strip of border land that the Israelis refused to yield to Egypt when they evacuated the Sinai.

Although Damascus Radio urged other Arab countries to follow Syria's example in severing ties with Morocco, no other nation immediately did so.

Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, was quoted by Tripoli Radio as having called the meeting "a grave violation" of a treaty of union that Colonel Gadhafi signed with Hassan in August 1984. The Libyan leader at first expressed skepticism that Mr. Peres really was visiting Morocco.

Morocco's neighbor, Algeria, a government statement, called the meeting "an outrage to the will of the Arab nation" that opens a new breach in Arab ranks.

The Jordanian information minister, Mohammed Khatib, said he feared a "negative effect" on Arab solidarity." King Hussein, who shelved his peace initiative in February, was unavailable for comment.

[Prime Minister Zeid al-Rifai said that the meeting was a "surprise," Reuters reported from Amman, quoting a Gulf News Agency interview.]

Despite the criticism, a spokesman of the Arab League, which moved from Cairo to Tunis after Egypt negotiated peace with Israel, said that no member nation had requested an emergency session to discuss the meeting.

Hassan is currently serving as chairman of the Arab League.

Tunisia, which has become the headquarters for the PLO as well as the Arab League, refrained from comment and the meeting was ignored in the newspapers. A similar silence was maintained in Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

■ U.S. Welcomes Meeting

A White House spokesman said that the United States strongly welcomed the meeting and believed it "symbolizes a change" in the Middle East that would aid the peace process, United Press International reported from Washington.

Larry Speakes, the press secretary, said the United States had known in advance of the trip.

MEETING: *Peres, Hassan Start Talks on Middle East*

(Continued from Page 1)

said that the monarch had decided not to pursue the matter because of criticism from other Arab states.

■ Reaction in Israel

William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

The extreme right and far left of Israel's political parties found themselves in agreement in criticizing Mr. Peres's visit.

Palestinian nationalists in the occupied West Bank viewed the encounter as potentially undermining the influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Middle East peace process.

Israeli government officials said that they viewed Mr. Peres's trip as part of a gradual process of recognition of the Jewish state by moderate Arab countries. For that reason, they said, the meetings would serve the cause of Middle East peace even if no substantive agreements came out of them.

A government analyst noted that Hassan maintained a close relationship with Morocco's Jewish community of about 18,000, and that it was not surprising that Morocco would be in the forefront of Arab states to receive an Israeli prime minister.

Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset foreign affairs and defense committee, said:

"The object of the meeting is the meeting itself, the illustration of the fact that the head of an Arab state meets openly and publicly with the prime minister of Israel without any inhibitions about Israel's legitimacy as a state and with the clear implication that he advocates such a course for others."

Ehud Olmert, a member of the rightist Likud bloc, said: "By creating the illusion that there is a great step forward to some kind of peace, Hassan is changing his role from a friend of Gadhafi to that of a great peacemaker." He was referring to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi.

"But the realities are somewhat different," he said. "I don't believe anything of great importance will come out of this visit except that the image of Hassan will improve in America, and maybe also the image of Peres will change."

Geula Cohen, a Knesset member of the rightist Renaissance Party, saw the visit as part of a scheme in which Mr. Peres and King Hussein of Jordan were planning to "Jordanize" the West Bank by neutralizing the PLO influence there.

Another Knesset member, Meir Wilner, of the Marxist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, called the trip "one of those illusions that it is possible to solve the problems in the Middle East and the Israeli-Arab conflict while skipping over the significant factor, which is the Palestinian people and their representative, the PLO."

Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and East Jerusalem were largely critical of the trip, viewing it as an attempt by Mr. Peres to enlist Hassan's help in convincing King Hussein to negotiate directly with Israel, further undermining the PLO's influence in the occupied territories.

REAGAN: *South Africa Policy*

(Continued from Page 1)

"protects Pretoria from the one weapon it fears most."

[Mr. Gray added: "The president failed to recognize what the American public, the Congress and the world community have known for a long time — the administration's policies in South Africa have failed."]

In calling for a timetable to dismantle apartheid, the president said that black political movements should be "unbanned" in South Africa. He said the Pretoria government and its opponents "should begin a dialogue about constructing a political system that rests upon the consent of the governed."

Mr. Reagan also said that the South African economy "must not be crippled" by economic sanctions.

The day before Mr. Reagan's address, Senate Republican leaders had urged him not to resist sanctions in his speech and to take stronger action to push the South African government toward a rapid end of apartheid.

The leaders warned that Mr. Reagan risked losing control of U.S. policy and that Congress was on the verge of approving sanctions legislation. The House has already passed legislation calling for total U.S. disinvestment in South Africa.

While Mr. Reagan's speech offered no new policy initiatives, a U.S. official said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz was willing to meet with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress.

Mr. Reagan made no such overtures, however, and he twice criticized the violent actions carried out by elements of the black nationalist organization.

Mr. Reagan suggested that the government of President Pieter W. Botha has been making a "dramatic change" toward reform, citing improvements in black labor relations, repeal of the pass laws and restoration of citizenship to nearly six million blacks.

But he sharply criticized the imposition in June of the nationwide state of emergency in South Africa and again called for it to be lifted.

Mr. Reagan warned that the Soviet Union was poised to take advantage if the United States pulled away from South Africa.

The president voiced support for the British effort to revive negotiations and announced that he had instructed Mr. Shultz to study the U.S. assistance role in South Africa to determine "what can be done to expand the trade, private investment and transport prospects of southern Africa's landlocked nations."

■ Tutu Assails Speech

Bishop Desmond M. Tutu called Mr. Reagan's speech "nauseating," The Associated Press reported from London.

"I am quite angry," he said. "I think the West, for my part, can go to hell."

Speaking from Johannesburg in a telephone interview with Independent Television News, the Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town added that the South African president, Pieter W. Botha, "must be feeling very thrilled that he has got such a wonderful public relations officer in the White House. He couldn't have done worse if he had written the speech himself."

SOVIET: *Manifesto Cites Problems*

(Continued from Page 1)

it to a program threatening Communist Party dominance.

It published what it said was an edited version of the manifesto, dated Leningrad, Nov. 21, 1985.

Among the manifesto's points was that, after nearly 70 years of Communist rule, the Soviet Union "is now on the path to becoming one of the underdeveloped nations" lagging 10 to 15 years behind the West.

"And this lag is growing," it said.

"The Soviet Union is now one of the major debtor nations in the world, whose debts to the capitalist financial institutions (about 30 billion American dollars in the middle of 1983) place it third, after Brazil and Mexico," the manifesto said.

Because of economic waste and mismanagement, it said, Soviet authority over its East European allies "is lower than it has ever been in all its history."

The manifesto condemned the "undeclared and hopeless war" in Afghanistan, "which brings glory neither to the Soviet Union nor to its armed forces."

The manifesto called for freedom of speech and press. It cited the uncovering of the Watergate scandal of the Nixon years, the 1983 Lockheed bribery scandal in Japan and the 1985 sinking of the Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand by French agents as examples of how a vigorous and free press could expose official wrongdoing.

But its key recommendation was the creation "of different political organizations, all with the ultimate aim of building a Socialist society."

The Guardian said its copy of the 17-page document was flown out of Soviet Union on Friday without trouble. But on Sunday, it added, Moscow airport officials confiscated a copy being carried by an NBC-TV correspondent, Steve Hurst.

From the facts and figures it contains, the paper said, the manifesto appeared to have been written "by a group of powerful figures with unusual access to Western sources and to privileged Soviet statistics."

The Guardian said the manifesto was based on data that emerged from a party and government debate initiated by Mr. Gorbachev last year.

MARSEILLE: *Changing Images*

(Continued from Page 1)

place, and it's also normal that there be several candidates for it."

Mr. Vigouroux complains that whenever something bad occurs the press and even the movie industry leap on it as they do nowhere else in France. Marseille's image as a wicked place is culturally salable.

Meanwhile, whether the clichés about Marseille are justified or not, the chamber of commerce is portraying the city as a future center for tourism, high technology and research and development.

The Alouette helicopter, made in Marseille by Aerospatiale, took reporters over ranks of refineries and a site chosen by the Atlantic Richfield Co. for a $350-million plant that would produce a synthetic substitute for lead in gasoline.

Among the overlooked virtues of the city are a highly trained labor force, excellent communications and a solid industrial base.

The helicopter flew over the city's picturesque old port, crowded with sailing craft, and then east along the coast to a wildly beautiful area of chalk cliffs descending to isolated beaches apparently enjoying all the natural advantages of the Riviera resorts 100 miles (160 kilometers) away.

Why are there no developers eager to build tourist hotels here? Marseille's unfavorable image.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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ARTS / LEISURE

n Oasis in Uzès, or Jazz, Art and a Restaurant With Good Acoustics

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

ES, France — A letter addressed "Don artin" will arrive at the restaurant called artin on the square of the same name in n of Uzès. The postman knows that its Richard Bréchet, is a fan of that Mad e cartoonist; some natives are begin- call it "Place Don Martin." The letter arrive addressed to the "Mal Waldron ub." Then again, before the end of the letters may have to be forwarded to ere.

et is one of those French intellectuals nsiders jazz as representing the best of . A painter, Bréchet and his wife, Ma- h, who likes to cook, were renting a d *hôtel particulier* with empty rooms in Soissons, about 100 kilometers (60 ortheast of Paris. Friends often came to n to music and talk. They talked and and at times musicians played. People er. But it proved impossible to realize dream of combining a serious restau- club and arts center. All of that was in ly an hour away.

82, the Bréchets decided to try farther They found Uzès, a well-proportioned served stone town near Avignon. Origi- ed Ucetia, it was settled before Christ. st and second centuries it began to be d by aristocrats who were in favor of, ed by, the Pax Romana. It survived ar, famine and heresy, and was once a nt stronghold. The Bréchets liked the nd the color and the size and bought a nce building that had been occupied in 17th century by Cabot de Colloquente pmartin, an adviser to the king. The it would be the restaurant was original- o be a music salon. The acoustics were

ere were no jazz-hooked throngs there, he summer, when the picturesque me- dieval cultural and tourist center turns into a crowded parking lot. The tourists are not interested in the classical music of the 20th century, nor are most of them aware that it has existed in Uzès since 1983. It has been a long, slow labor of love. Maybe even love's labor's lost.

The Bréchets obtained maximum credit and spent their last centime. Business started slowly until, on Dec. 12, 1982, they pulled off a public relations coup by inviting 60 people for dinner to celebrate the birthday of the actor Jean Marais, who was living in the town. Impressed, a bank came through with working capital.

Archie Shepp's rhythm section introduced jazz in the music salon. There have been something like 300 concerts (nobody was really counting) since then; sometimes 20 a month, or none, or two a day — no fixed schedule, whoever turned up, usually on the spur of the moment. The combination of respect for the music, home-cooked food, vacant rooms and alienated jazz musicians on the road slowly resulted in organic barter — a kind of sanctuary.

The trombonist Glenn Ferris moved to Uzès from Paris with his family. Other musicians followed. The saxophonist Steve Grossman moved there for awhile. A place to play can be a powerful magnet. Visiting performers included Shepp, Ted Curson, Memphis Slim, Steve Lacy, John Tchicai, Nico Bunink, Barry Altschul, Andy McKee and others passing nearby who were pleased to work for an owner who did not influence the repertoire or watch the clock. The unspoken, unwritten deal is price concession for artistic freedom and physical and psychic comfort. Chico Freeman spent four days rehearsing a new band. (There are also unspoken limits. The occasional sponger will be asked to leave.)

Bréchet has particular respect for Mal Waldron, the pianist who accompanied Billie Holiday, "both for his lack of rapacity as a human being and his creativity as a musician." After living in Munich for many years, Waldron began to come with increasing frequency and has finally settled in Uzès.

Then the tax collector entered the picture. "Tax collectors cannot understand how anybody can be in business for any other motive than profit," Bréchet said. "They wanted to know what happened to all the money from those 300 concerts. They couldn't believe how little I told them we'd made, or that we'd fed and housed the musicians for days. We were speaking different languages. And I suppose our books were not exactly neat. We had to declare bankruptcy last year."

The lawyers and accountants are still busy with it. In the meantime the books have been divided into Restaurant Dampmartin, or Don Martin if you prefer, and the Alibi, renamed "Mal Waldron Jazz Club" in honor of the pianist's 60th birthday (and approximately 40 years in music), coming up Aug. 16.

This summer, for the first time, Bréchet booked a jazz series in Avignon coinciding with the theater festival there. Hooking up with a production company called Cobra, they redecorated an abandoned salt factory, hung 15 spectacular color photographs by Hart Leroy Bibbs, installed chairs and sound and lighting and are presenting 38 concerts on a budget of 150,000 francs.

There are plans to produce an original version of "Porgy and Bess" with two orchestras including Waldron, Shepp and Joe Lee Wilson, in July 1987. Bréchet wants to "improvise an opera like musicians improvise songs."

Malibi Jazz Festival, Grenier à Sel, 2 Rue du Rempart-Saint-Lazare, Avignon: July 23, Bobby Few; July 26, Ted Curson; July 28, Jeff Gardner; July 30-31, Barry Altschul; Aug. 2, Michel Roques and Roger Guerin; Aug. 3-4, Joe Lee Wilson; Aug. 6, Mal Waldron, Glenn Ferris, Oliver Johnson and guests.

Mal Waldron between Marie-Edith and Richard Bréchet at the Dampmartin.

Winger, Redford in "Legal Eagles": She rarely hypes, he never does.

ır Hype Can Make or Break a Film

By Bob Thomas
The Associated Press

ANGELES — Whether or t a star promotes a film can rofit or loss, but many top efuse to help sell their prod- ading publicity bothersome ath them.

al Eagles" is an example. al Pictures reportedly in- $33 million in the Ivan Reit- omedy-adventure. Even Robert Redford probably d his regular salary of $5 and Debra Winger her usu- illion, he never gives inter- nd she rarely does.

etimes a lack of star sell can come with rave reviews. The on "Legal Eagles," though, en sharply divided. New eviews ranged from "thrill- humdinger" to "delightful- y romantic thriller." West critics called the film "mun- the worst degree" and "the Goose of comedies."

ersal faced a similar situa- st year with "Out of Africa," ich neither Meryl Streep nor d would do interviews. But n drew excellent reviews, an my Award for best picture $85-million domestic gross.

Reynolds has said that he ually abandoned interviews e of the kind of reporting by the National Inquirer, magazine and others.

e stars will permit limited ity for pet projects, such as Streisand with "Yentl," Hoffman with "Death of a man," Meryl Streep with y" and Katharine Hepburn Grace Quigley."

important is a star's partici- in the selling of a film?

think it's imperative," said Delson, an independent pub- ormerly with the Disney stu- "My theory of publicity is 's like blitzkrieg warfare."

example, Delson exposed ter Stallone in virtually every medium for "Rambo." "An isement is only a billboard; it es no real reason to see a e unless people have heard thing about it," he said. 's why publicity is essential. ou get it for nothing. When et a five-part interview on Today Show' and three parts ood Morning America,' as Sly r 'Rambo,' that's something y can't buy. Not when adver- costs $40,000 a minute."

rt Russell is one star who is ublicity shy. He has partici- in 20th Century-Fox's cam- for "Big Trouble in Little ."

figure that if a studio invests illion in a picture I'm in, I an obligation to help them get money back," said Russell, a child actor for Disney. k in the Disney days I didn't alking about myself, and for a years I stopped doing inter- . But when I began getting into the production side, I saw the value of publicity."

Russell recalled offering to help publicize "Silkwood," in which he starred with Streep and Cher. To his surprise, the director, Mike Nichols, said, "If you want to do it for yourself, that's all right. But for the picture it's useless."

Said Nichols: "When we did 'The Graduate,' nobody knew Katharine Ross or Dustin Hoffman. Anne Bancroft was not a drawing power, and nobody knew who I was. We had one screening but absolutely no publicity on the picture. It was released, and people were standing in line around the block. How did they know?

"Then there was 'Rich and Famous.' Every time I turned on the tube, I saw Jackie Bisset talking about 'Rich and Famous.' The picture couldn't get off the ground. Do you think she was going to make any difference?"

Publicists agree that if a movie lacks audience appeal, no amount of hype can help it. But many worthwhile films get lost in the marketplace because people simply do not know about them.

'Danton Affair': 2-Man Show on a Crowded Stage

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Somewhat surprisingly, given her radical-theater origins, Pam Gems's "The Danton Affair" — in an epic new Royal Shakespeare Company production at the Barbican — turns out to be one of those historical two-star chronicles of the kind once written by Robert Bolt for men ("A Man for All Seasons") or women ("Vivat Regina") who were big enough to fill both stage and auditorium.

Thus, as they used to say on the posters, Brian Cox *is* Danton and Ian McDiarmid co-stars as the wily Robespierre in a thrilling tale of the French Revolution. There is a cast of 50, with 20 scenes of council-chamber intrigue and private-life revelation, the shadow of the guillotine growing ever darker, as all the while the debate continues between the cavalier Danton and the roundhead Robespierre about how to run a revolution.

This is not the Büchner "Danton's Death," though its title character is played by the same actor who took that role in the last National revival of it. Gems has based her version on a sprawling Polish chronicle by Stanislawa Przybyszewska, which has also been used in its native land by Andrzej Wajda for his stage and screen versions of the saga. But as anglicized here, the play has taken on curious overtones of an old BBC school documentary. Lines like "The fall of Danton will crush you" and "It's a risky thing bringing down a government" are apt to sound a bit hollow when hurled to the back of the Barbican, even by a cast as strong as this, and it is only in the great duologues between Danton and Robespierre that we begin to get a sense of the true drama.

McDiarmid's Robespierre must already be in the running for performance of the year: looking, as he says, like a faded cauliflower,

THE LONDON STAGE

haunted by his lust for power, aware that rule by terror is an admission of revolutionary defeat, yet finally able only to kill his adversary. This is a remarkable portrait of a man who can in the end see *nothing but the hollowness of his* own heart. No less impressive is Brian Cox's gadfly Danton, convinced that revolutions are to be won with splendor and riches rather than suffering and death, well able to compromise socialist ideals with a little private profit, fully able to understand that nothing has been achieved if house prices are being devalued by the flow of blood through the streets.

There are other intriguing performances, not least that of Julian Curry, who goes to the guillotine and through most of his meetings with his head buried in a book as the scholarly Philippeaux, and Oliver Ford-Davies as the public prosecutor who is finally forced by Robespierre to put Danton to death no matter how far the rules of the court have to be bent.

In the end, however, despite Ron Daniels's crowded production, this remains a two-man show, and while "the government of France is being murdered," to quote another of its apocalyptic summaries, we are left with no real sense of France but a strong awareness of an age-old battle of the liberal spirit against the puritan conscience. The conscience of Robespierre has its brief final victory, but we are reassuringly told at the blackout that the future was to be Danton's. There are those in Poland who might wish to argue the point, yet for a Barbican costume parade this seems a reasonable conclusion.

□

On its new Swan stage at Stratford the RSC has a rare revival of "The Rover" by Aphra Behn, Britain's first notable female dramatist, unless you wish to go all the way back to a 10th-century nun called Hrotsvitha who seldom gets revived much anywhere these days despite presumably being well out of copyright. Taking the tone of his production from the play's subtitle, "The Banished Cavaliers," John Barton gives us a joyous Restoration romp concerning a group of exiled royalists and the three sisters with whom they ally themselves during carnival time in some nameless Spanish colony. Jeremy Irons leads for the men in a performance of marvelous bravura, a pirate king let loose to buckle his swash through streets where public signboards announce the availability and price of the most famous local courtesan, played in fiery temper by Sinead Cusack, in what promises to be one of the most powerful private and public double-acts of the classical stage in the next few years.

Clearly Barton has once again been play-doctoring here, but what he has achieved is a wonderfully vital battle of the sexes in which every male victory has a corresponding female one somewhere else among the partnerships, and where the only real loser is David Troughton as an Essex booby deprived of his clothing and a night's sleep by the machinations of one of the many subplots.

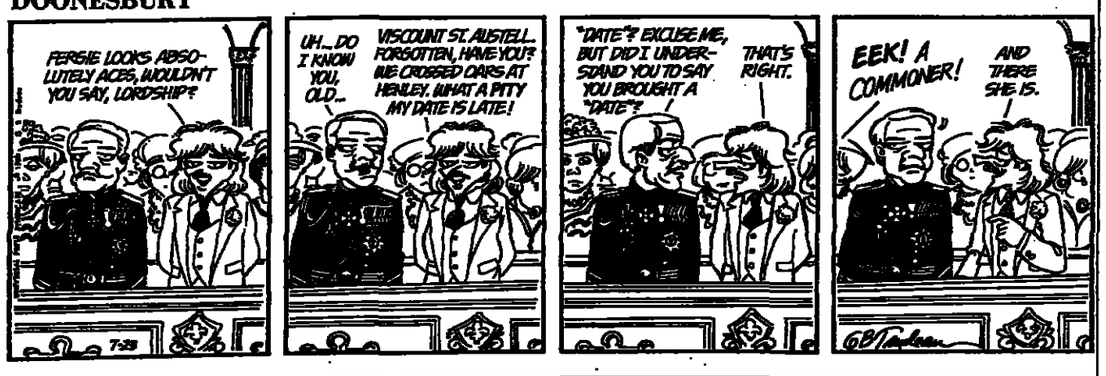
This may not be fine for line the play that the redoubtable Behn intended, but the production admirably conveys her belief in equality between the sexes before marriage coupled with female submission after it. As her plot contains so many other contradictions and confusions, this one is hardly evident at all in the frenzied roistering of a hugely theatrical celebration of sheer sexual adventure.

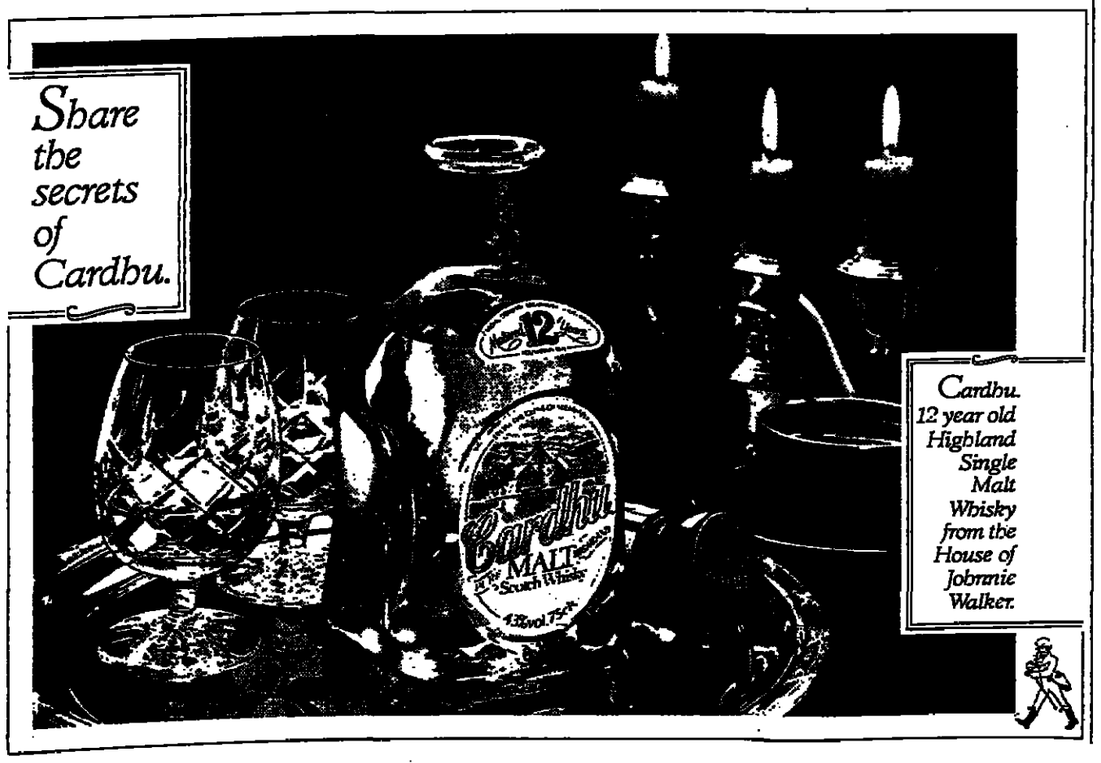
□

To the Donmar Warehouse in Covent Garden comes a 10th-anniversary revival of "Side by Side by Sondheim," still starring the man who first thought of it, David Kernan, together with his original pianist, Stuart Pedlar. They have been joined by an otherwise new cast (Diane Langton, Tim Flavin and Angela Richards) and the show has been subtly shifted around so that Langton gets to recreate her superlative "Miller's Son" from "A Little Night Music," while Flavin gets to do "Marry Me a Little." Wisely, they have also rethought the somewhat dated convention of the dinner-jacketed narrator, abandoning him now because Sondheim no longer needs so much explaining to English audiences, who in the 10 years since the first production have grown as familiar as Americans with the work of the man who alone is the history of the modern musical.

It is difficult to be so enthusiastic about what follows in weekend late-night shows at the Warehouse: a curious new sing-along called "It's Better With a Band," which has the virtue of introducing Cleo Laine's daughter Jacqueline Dankworth but otherwise desperately lacks a format or a coherent identity. There are one or two good numbers here (notably the title song and "The Ingenue," though both are better done on concert albums by Barbara Cook), but beyond that only a sense of four singers and 20 songs in search and in need of something to hold them together.

DOONESBURY





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Marriott HOTELS+RESORTS

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PanhEC	29535	44¾	43¾	43¾	–1⅜
Safewy	27928	61½	60	60¾	+2¾
vjLTV	25757	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
CSX	15907	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	– ⅛
TexUtil	15852	32¾	32¼	32⅝	
EKodk	15306	55¾	53⅞	55¼	+1¼
IBM	14070	133⅜	131½	133⅜	+1¾
Coltind	12786	94	92¾	92⅞	– ¼
MesaP n	12515	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
MidSUt	12042	13½	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
FleetPf	11356	22¼	19¾	20½	–13
MayDS s	11237	37¼	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛
HewlPk	11055	39¼	37¾	39	+ ¼
AT&T	10183	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
FordM s	9875	57⅜	56¼	57¼	+ ½

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	138,470,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	127,848,080
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,400,000
Amex prev. cons. close	8,490,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	95,850,700
NYSE volume up	87,335,020
NYSE volume down	30,671,520
Amex volume up	4,022,870
Amex volume down	3,529,950

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	137.38	136.47	137.38	+ 1.13
Industrials	156.41	155.45	156.38	+ 1.26
Transp.	110.39	108.66	110.39	+ 1.49
Utilities	74.90	74.27	74.90	+ 0.40
Finance	149.70	148.69	149.70	+ 1.25

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	303	230
Declined	272	351
Unchanged	232	232
Total Issues	807	813
New Highs	14	9
New Lows	28	26

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	379.87	+ 0.41	378.70	306.23
Industrials	375.10	+ 0.61	373.46	313.56
Finance	525.85	– 0.61	527.89	392.42
Insurance	434.29	+ 1.09	428.80	362.83
Utilities	346.81	+ 1.88	341.17	298.48
Banks	438.15	– 0.13	438.14	300.79
Transp.	334.45	+ 2.20	332.54	276.14

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	6766	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
WangB	3066	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
BAT	2794	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
TexAir	1838	30	29⅛	29⅞	– ⅛
NYTimes	1691	77⅜	75½	76¾	+1¼
Hasbro	1292	55½	54	55¼	+1¼
Consin n	1120	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
Presid	1084	3⅝	3½	3⅝	– ⅛
GiantF	1085	31	30½	30¾	+ ¼
AM Intl	953	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
LorTel n	885	26⅛	25⅛	25⅜	– ⅜
Dillrd s	803	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
PricCm	794	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
Delmed	760	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
TIE	744	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.45	+ 0.04
Utilities	92.04	– 0.09
Industrials	90.86	+ 0.17

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	975	707
Declined	651	832
Unchanged	366	444
Total Issues	1992	1983
New Highs	70	40
New Lows	54	57

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
July 21	228,516	447,521	54,971
July 18	297,015	501,271	70,610
July 17	274,635	401,358	2,489
July 16	308,470	519,662	24,258
July 15	426,891	623,434	25,123

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1777.00	1810.46	1769.12	1795.13	+ 16.02
Trans	720.25	734.75	714.38	729.75	+ 9.37
Util	203.28	207.02	202.24	205.31	+ 1.70
Comp	687.62	700.75	683.83	695.15	+ 6.84

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	263.41	260.78	263.27	+ 2.14
Transp.	185.26	181.44	185.05	+ 2.79
Utilities	113.12	112.13	113.03	+ 0.65
Finance	28.43	28.11	28.41	+ 0.28
Composite	238.42	235.92	238.18	+ 1.94

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	951	746
Declined	1,057	1,271
Unchanged	2,344	2,331
Total Issues	4,352	4,348

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
247.18	246.01	246.92	+ 0.54

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Up in Moderate Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange scored a solid advance Tuesday in moderately active trading, although a few institutional favorites were battered.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 1.13 points to 1,779.11 on Monday, rose another 16.02 points Tuesday to close at 1,795.13.

Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin.

Volume rose to 138.95 million shares from 106.38 million on Monday.

Prices were narrowly higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Before the market opened, new data showed the U.S. economy growing at an annual rate of 1.1 percent in the second quarter. It was the slowest growth since the end of 1982.

But the figure for gross national product in the first quarter was revised upward to an annual rate of 3.8 percent instead of 2.9 percent as reported earlier. The sluggish report for the second quarter combined with the upward revision caused some hesitation and confusion among investors.

Analysts said the second-quarter data had minimal impact because other recent economic reports foreshadowed the weak overall growth.

Lew Smith of Bear, Stearns & Co. said the stock market appears to be "improved and in a bottoming stage, which is different from a sustainable trend." He predicted a further rally and then another downward move.

"Some stocks are digging in and finding support," he said, "but the market as a whole has not truly turned."

To Our Readers

NYSE and Amex new highs and lows are missing in this edition because of computer problems in New York. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

Analysts said most of the market's gain occurred in the first hour and a half of trading and was attributable to some buy programs triggered by narrowing premiums on futures contracts.

"After the initial move up, the market had trouble finding direction," said Hugh Johnson, director of the investment policy committee at First Albany. He said the trendlessness reflects investors' uncertainty about prospects for a revival of the economy and corporate earnings during the second half of 1986.

Eugene Peroni Jr., technical analyst at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards, said the market could remain unsettled and erratic for the rest of the week before launching a "mini-summer rally" in late July and early August. He said renewed buying could push the Dow into a range between 1,830 and 1,850.

Panhandle Eastern led the actives, off 1⅜ to 43¾. On Monday, it said it would take a $460-million charge against earnings in the second quarter. The charge is related to settlement of claims filed against Panhandle Eastern after one of its subsidiaries stopped importing Algerian liquefied natural gas in 1983.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

tics Index
ricts P.12 Earnings reports P.13
...dats/tows P.12 Flmg rate notes P.12
rices P. 8 Gold markets P. 9
...ghs/lows P.10 Interest rates P. 9
n stocks P.14 Market summary P. 8
y rates P. 7 Options P.10
...diee P.10 OTC stock P.13
...s P.10 Other markets P.14

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
...DNESDAY, JULY 23, 1986
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U.S. Stocks Report, Page 8

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

...aby Leave: The Hard Part ...Getting Dads to Take It

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

...ONDON — Baby leave for executive dads sounds like a good idea in theory. But some career-minded fathers don't want to spend too much time away from the office. American companies that offer long unpaid ...mity leaves often find fathers are not interested in taking ...ntage of the time off.

...merican Telephone & Telegraph Co., the telecommunica... giant, gives fathers and mothers up to six months unpaid ...with the same or a comparable job guaranteed when they ...back. But only five fathers out of 2,500 parents who ...fied for the unpaid leave last year used it.

...art of the problem is that ...esn't carry a salary with ...ays Mike Conway, a hu... resources manager at ...T.

Even companies that offer paternity leave often take a dim view of it.

...e Inc. grants fathers ...mothers of newborn ...one year's leave without ...Both are guaranteed their ...when they return to work.

...ery few men take advantage of it," says a Time Inc. employ... ...nefits manager. "Those who do take only a week or two off."

...guess it's a good idea if you hate your job and your wife loves ..." says one American executive, father of two, who only took ...ple of days off when his sons were born. "But I can't see any ...tious career-minded executive take more than a week off."

...en American companies that offer paternity leave often take ...a view of it. Some companies don't even call it paternity ...: They label it "personal leave." Fathers working for those ...panies often don't know they are entitled to it.

...cording to a study by Catalyst, a New York-based nonprofit ...ization devoted to career and family issues, 37 percent of ...rican businesses offer unpaid leave to men with a job ...ntee when they come back. But of those companies, 41 ...nt didn't think fathers should take the time off. It just didn't ...good.

...ost executives surveyed said they were afraid that taking ...a short baby leave would have a negative impact on their ...r," says Margaret Meyers, an associate in career and family ...rams with Catalyst. The organization is conducting a study ...e parental-leave policies of 384 large American companies.

THE AVERAGE length of unpaid leave granted by U.S. companies to parents — both men and women — is three months. In Britain, paternity leave is much less common ...in the United States, and much shorter. According to Hewitt ...ciates Ltd., the international compensation consultants, ...paternity leave averages from two days to two weeks. In ...ast to what American companies have found, British com...es say that most fathers take the shorter paid leave.

...ost fathers are delighted to take the leave," says Susan ...hin, a personnel manager with Penguin Books Ltd. The ...sh publisher offers fathers 10 days of paid time off.

...arks & Spencer, the British retailer, gives one week paid leave ...thers, and it can be extended.

...f there are particular circumstances, then the staff manager ...arrange compassionate leave," says a Marks & Spencer ...eswoman. A "particular circumstance" might include an ...dy large family or a sick child.

...ecutive mothers have mixed feelings about paternity leave. ...e believe they can cope perfectly well on their own with ...ging up a baby. Others like to have their husbands around, at ...at the beginning.

...think it's pointless. Having a baby doesn't necessitate that ...parents be on leave," says Evelyne Reynolds, who is expect... baby next month and whose husband will be taking off only ...w days. Mrs. Reynolds recently resigned her position as a ...manager with a Geneva-based private bank.

...thers disagree and believe that companies should give fathers

See LEAVE, Page 11

Carbide To Sell Division

No Price Put on Pesticide Unit

The Associated Press

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — Union Carbide Corp. said Tuesday that it would seek a buyer for its agricultural division, the producer of a pesticide that killed more than 2,000 people in India in 1984 and the cause of a major industrial scare in Institute, West Virginia, last year.

The big chemical company said that the sale would involve plants in six U.S. states and three foreign countries. Carbide's unexpected announcement did not identify any potential buyer for the unit or stipulate an asking price.

The unit, Union Carbide Agricultural Products Inc., operates plants in West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri and Pennsylvania. The division also has facilities in Calgary, Alberta; Bezier, France; and Cubatao, Brazil.

But a spokesman said that Carbide would not sell its interest in a plant in Bhopal, India, where a leak of methyl isocyanate killed more than 2,000, or in Institute, where a leak of the agricultural pesticides aldicarb oxime and methylene chloride last August injured 135 people.

The spokesman, Harvey Cobert, said from the company's headquarters in Danbury, Connecticut, that Carbide had no thoughts of closing the Institute plant, pointing out that 50 percent of the plant supplies operations other than agricultural chemicals.

In a prepared statement, Union Carbide's president, Robert D. Kennedy, said the decision to sell the agricultural business reflects recent changes in the company's operating plans.

The proposed sale is the latest of several announced by Carbide since it successfully fought off an unfriendly $4.8-billion takeover attempt by GAF Corp. last year. The defense left Carbide with more than $4 billion in debt.

Carbide reported a loss of $581 million in 1985, which company officials attributed to costs associated with closed plants and court costs, primarily from Bhopal.

The 10 Largest Finnish Companies

Company	Industry	Location	1985 Net Sales (millions of U.S. dollars*)
Neste	Chemicals, oil	Esbo	6,980.3
Kesko	Food manufacturing	Helsinki	4,247.5
Eka	Retail sales	Helsinki	3,092.3
SOK	Retail sales	Helsinki	2,308.9
Nokia	Electronics, paper	Helsinki	2,182.2
Rauma-Repola	Chemicals, paper	Helsinki	1,582.8
Hankkija	Agricultural retail sales	Helsinki	1,395.0
Kemira	Chemicals	Helsinki	1,353.7
Enso-Gutzeit	Lumber, paper	Helsinki	1,319.8
Valmet	Metals, steel	Helsinki	1,205.5

*Current exchange rate is approximately 5.05 Finnish marks to the U.S. dollar.

– Source: Finnish Consulate, New York

Strong Economic Growth in Finland
Finland's annual percentage gains for real gross domestic product, compared with all other O.E.C.D. European countries.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

The New York Times

Finland Looking West As Soviet Trade Falls

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

HELSINKI — Finland is sometimes called the "Japan of Scandinavia" because of its penchant for consensus, its racial homogeneity, its strong work ethic and, most of all, its economic track record.

This forest-covered nation of 4.9 million people, the easternmost outpost of the Western world, can claim an extraordinary string of 40 consecutive years of growth.

"It's almost a miracle," said Eero Tuomainen, director of the Economic Planning Center, a government-sponsored research group.

The pace of growth may have tapered off somewhat since the 1960s, but Finland retains its economic dynamism. In the five years through 1984, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Finland's average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent was topped by only one developed nation, Japan, at 3.9 percent.

Attracted by Finland's economic vigor and some of its blue-chip companies, foreign investors, first a handful of American fund managers, followed by their European counterparts, have poured money into the small but promising stock market recently. Share prices, measured by the Unitas index, have jumped 65 percent during the past year.

Yet today, despite its fundamental strengths, the Finnish economy faces a rugged few years of adjustment. The problem is a sharp drop in business with its biggest trading partner, the Soviet Union, which buys more than 20 percent of all Finnish exports.

Under a long-standing bilateral pact, Finland's trade with the Soviet Union must essentially balance. But energy products, mostly oil, represent 80 percent of Soviet exports to Finland. Given the sharp drop in oil prices, Finland can sell far fewer goods to Russia under the trade-balancing agreement.

Estimates of the fall-off in Finnish-Russian trade over the next two

See FINLAND, Page 13

Mexico, IMF Sign Accord Linking Loans, Oil Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Finance Minister Gustavo Petricioli of Mexico and officials of three international lending institutions signed new credit agreements Tuesday that officials say will represent a large step in resolving Mexico's current debt crunch.

The agreements included an accord with the International Monetary Fund for $1.5 billion in new funds in return for measures to promote domestic growth and stability, Finance Ministry officials said Monday in Mexico City. They said the agreement does not subject the country to strict austerity measures and for the first time links funds to the price of oil, Mexico's chief source of foreign exchange.

In addition, Mr. Petricioli signed accords on two new loans for about $2 billion from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, Mexican officials said.

Under an agreement worked out with active U.S. participation, Mexico will commit itself to reducing its 1987 budget deficit from the current 12.5 percent of gross national product and moving forward with structural changes to reduce the government's role in the economy.

In return, the country will receive new money, the amount to depend on the international price of petroleum, which made up 70 percent of Mexico's foreign earnings before the price tumbled by $15 a barrel this year.

Mexico's foreign debt totals about $98 million.

The new World Bank president, Barber B. Conable Jr., said at the signing ceremony that bank welcomed the program of structural reforms.

He said the Mexican program, "designed to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the Mexican economy, are unprecedented in scope, and the recent sharp decline in international oil prices makes their implementation both more urgent and more difficult."

"It is necessary to underline that for the first time, international financial organizations approve an economic program that is not recessionary," Mr. Petricioli said Monday in a statement.

The statement said that, instead of strict austerity that would throw the nation into even deeper recession, the country would receive loans allowing it to grow 3 percent to 4 percent in 1987 and 1988.

The international lending institutions will provide extra funds if the average price of oil falls below $9 a barrel, while the loans will be reduced if oil prices rise over $14 a barrel, he said.

Mr. Petricioli will travel to New York on Wednesday for "an extensive series of meetings with principal executives of Mexico's international creditors," the statement said.

Bankers have insisted on the IMF agreement before beginning difficult negotiations on Mexico's request for $2.5 billion this year and for a new rollover of a $950 million principal payment postponed twice since last October.

Under the accord, Mexico will reduce its budget deficit by about 3 percent for 1987, to under 10 percent of GNP, Mexican officials said. The IMF had sought a cut to less than 6 percent of GNP.

The World Bank accord will promote non-oil exports and will be aimed at increasing productivity, competitiveness and efficiency in both public and private industries. The World Bank will give a strong spur to Mexican agriculture and, for the first time, provide credits for technological development, Mr. Conable said. *(UPI, Reuters)*

British Gas Profit Up 11% for Year

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Gas Corp., the state-owned natural gas distributor due to be sold to private investors in November, reported Tuesday an 11-percent rise in pretax profit for the year ended March 31.

But analysts are reducing their estimates of the company's likely stock market value in light of the plunge in energy prices and the general slump in the London stock market.

Ben Fisher, an oil analyst at Scrimgeour Vickers & Co., put the value of the company at about £4 billion to £5 billion ($6 billion to $7.5 billion), based on current market conditions. Until recently, most estimates ranged from about £5 billion to £6 billion.

Even so, the government's planned sale of 100 percent of British Gas is expected to be the largest equity offering ever, topping the £3.9 billion raised in November 1984 with the sale of 50.2 percent of British Telecommunications PLC.

British Gas said its pretax profit rose to £1.1 billion from £991.5 million a year earlier. Net profit, however, slipped 10 percent, to £720.5 million from £803.8 million, reflecting a doubling of tax.

Sales rose 11 percent from a year earlier, to £7.69 billion from £6.91 billion.

On a current-cost basis, which British Gas regards as a better measure of performance, pretax profit totaled £782.1 million, up 10 percent from £711.9 million. Current-cost accounting is a method of reducing the distortion produced by inflation in a company's accounts.

At a press briefing, British Gas officials acknowledged that the company had been hurt in recent months by competition from heavy fuel oil, the price of which has plunged about 66 percent in Europe since January.

About 15 percent of British Gas's big industrial customers that can switch quickly from gas to fuel oil have done so, the officials said.

Analysts also are concerned about government restrictions on the prices the company can charge to household customers. Although British Gas will be allowed to pass on any increase in offshore gas costs, it will be limited beyond that to raising prices by an amount equaling retail-price inflation minus two percentage points.

Chris Rowland, an analyst at de Zoete & Bevan, noted that the price restraint puts pressure on British Gas to reduce costs. Arguing that the company already is efficient, he asked, "How on earth will they get those costs down when volumes will be stagnant at best?"

Currency Rates

...s Rates July 22

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
...dam	2.396	3.579	112.76 *	34.92 *	0.1642 *	—	5.467 *	139.78 *	154.53 y
...s(a)	43.8475	65.4725	20.6295	6.387	3.0028 *	18.296	—	25.5845	28.25 *
...urt	2.1252	3.175	—	30.965 *	1.456 x	88.485 *	4.849 *	123.97 *	1.369 *
...(b)	1.4995	—	3.1825	10.27	2,183.00	3.587	65.65	2.577	232.50
	1,459.30	2,179.90	686.75	212.42	—	609.18	33.30	851.60	9.412
...rk(c)	—	0.6705 =	2.1235	6.8525	1,457.00	2.392	43.775	1.7123	155.45
	6.8465	10.256	322.99	—	4.7035 x	2.8647	15.661 *	4.0058	4.426 *
	155.45	232.55	73.05	22.61	10.65 *	64.77	354.02 *	90.48	—
	1.725	2.5864	80.755 *	25.095 *	0.1179 *	71.685 *	3.9285 *	—	1.1036 *
	0.9977	0.6682	2.1236	6.8581	1,456.62	2.3944	43.8083	1.713	155.04
	1.19646	0.79999	2.54834	8.2204	N.Q.	2.8715	N.Q.	2.01	186.85

...s in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. ...mmercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one ...(*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. ...buy one pound: $U.S.1.4915

...r Dollar Values

...cy per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
...austral	0.87	Fin. markka	5.04	Mex. peso	632.00	Soviet ruble	0.695
...l. $	1.5642	Greek drac.	136.50	Norw. krone	7.423	Span. peseta	137.05
...schil.	15.59	Hong Kong $	7.815	Phil. peso	20.37	Swed. krona	7.021
...m. fr.	44.20	Indian rupee	12.58	Port. escudo	149.00	Taiwan $	38.07
...cruz.	14.91	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.7515	Thai baht	26.085
...ian $	1.3797	Irish £	0.7128	Sing. $	2.183	Turkish lira	670.85
...n yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4985	S. Afr. rand	2.5126	UAE dirham	3.6727
...krone	7.9715	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2891	S. Kor. won	880.50	Venez. boliv.	19.45
...pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.664				

...: 1.069 Irish £

...s: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na... de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); ...nk (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

...ocurrency Deposits July 22

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
...th	6 7/16-6 9/16	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	10-10 1/8	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 3/4-7 7/8	6 5/8
...ths	6 7/16-6 9/16	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	10-10 1/8	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 3/4-7 7/8	6 5/8
...ths	6 7/16-6 9/16	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	10-10 1/8	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 3/4-7 7/8	6 5/8
...ths	6 7/16-6 1/2	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 3/4-4 7/8	10-10 1/8	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 3/4-7 7/8	6 5/8
...r	6 1/2-6 5/8	4 5/8-4 3/4	4 3/4-4 7/8	10-10 1/8	7 1/4-7 1/2	7 5/8-7 3/4	6 3/4

...s: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters ...). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

...y Money Rates July 22

	Close	Prev.
...d States		
...ount Rate	6	6
...ral Funds	6 5/16	6 7/16
...e Rate	8	8
...r Loan Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
... Paper 90-179 days	6.20	6.25
...nth Treasury Bills	5.73	5.70
...nth Treasury Bills	5.78	5.77
... 30-89 days	6.02	6.02
... 60-89 days	6.01	6.01
...t Germany		
...bard Rate	5.50	5.50
...rnight Rate	4.60	4.60
... Month Interbank	4.60	4.65
...onth Interbank	4.60	4.65
...onth Interbank	4.70	4.65
...nce		
...rvention Rate	7	7
... Money	7 1/8	7
...-month Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/16
...onth Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/16
...onth Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/16
...ain		
...k Base Rate	10	10
...l Money	9 3/4	10
...day Treasury Bill	n.a.	n.a.
...onth Interbank	10 1/16	10
...pan		
...count Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
...ll Money	4 7/16	4 1/2
...day Interbank	4 11/16	4 5/8

...rces: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit ...onnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits July 22

1 month	6 7/16 - 6 9/16
2 months	6 7/16 - 6 9/16
3 months	6 7/16 - 6 9/16
6 months	6 7/16 - 6 9/16
1 year	6 1/2 - 6 5/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds July 22

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.74
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.23

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

July 22

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	354.45	353.50	— 0.30
Luxembourg	353.40	—	— 0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	352.42	352.40	— 3.08
Zurich	353.90	353.70	— 0.55
London	353.50	353.50	— 0.45
New York	—	353.10	— 1.90

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Program Trading Comes Under Tougher Scrutiny

By John Meehan
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — It has drawn criticism from Congress, prompted concern from regulators and created a public-relations headache for Wall Street. But for all the accusations, proposals and studies that the uproar has generated, the securities industry has yet to agree on what to do about program trading.

Over the next couple of weeks, industry leaders will respond formally to suggestions offered by the Securities and Exchange Commission to smooth out the violent swings in the stock market that occur when arbitrageurs try to profit from the discrepancy between the value of stock indexes and their counterparts in the future and options exchanges.

Judging from a round-table discussion sponsored by the commission in Washington earlier this month, however, it is unlikely that a solution will come easily. Officials of the New York Stock Exchange, the futures and options exchanges and the big investment firms that execute program trades for clients and their own accounts remain deeply divided.

The failure to find common ground stems in large part from the reluctance to tinker with futures and options contracts that have generally promoted the efficiency and liquidity of the market by allowing big investors to offset risk. Program trading, according to many experts, merely extends this benefit by strengthening the ties between derivative instruments and their underlying securities.

"It's essential," said Burton G. Malkiel, dean of Yale University's School of Organization and Management. "As a purist, I don't like to see a market move 15 points for no apparent reason and then reverse itself. But it's a tiny problem compared to something like insider trading."

Many in the industry also fear that any restrictions on program trading could upset the natural evolution of the markets, where the popular perception of intuitive stock picking is increasingly giving way to a more sober reality of mathematical formulas that determine more precisely when to buy and sell.

"All program trading is is high-tech block trading," said Brett Haire, managing director of risk arbitrage at First Boston Inc. "It's the next chapter in the institutionalization of the equity market."

The term "program trading" first emerged in the late 1970s. Frustrated money managers came to realize that it was statistically impossible to outperform broad measures like the Standard & Poor's 500 index consistently. But they could match it by buying a basket of stocks that make up the index.

The if-you-can't-beat-'em strategy gained more adherents in 1982 with the introduction of stock-index futures and options that allowed portfolio mangers to hedge their investments. And by 1983 perceptive arbitrageurs realized they could profit from the discrepancies, since the contract value must match that of the cash market at expiration.

Nowadays, using sophisticated computers to track the spread and execute transactions, program traders rush to the markets in the last minutes of trading. They place massive orders to buy stocks and sell futures when the derivative instrument is overvalued compared with the underlying equities, whereas they sell stocks and buy futures if the cash market seems overpriced. The direction of the market or outlook for a particular stock is not part of the equation. "It's very neat, very emotionless," Mr. Haire said.

The downside, of course, is that the practice can produce wild gyrations in the market. These sudden turns are most visible at the "triple-witching hour," four Fridays a year when stock options, index options and futures on index options expire simultaneously. When contracts expired on March 21, for example, the Dow Jones industrial average plunged almost 36 points with most of the drop occurring in the last hour, as 67 million shares changed hands.

Program traders are quick to point out that there has not been any damage to the stock market, and an exhaustive study sponsored

See PROGRAM, Page 11

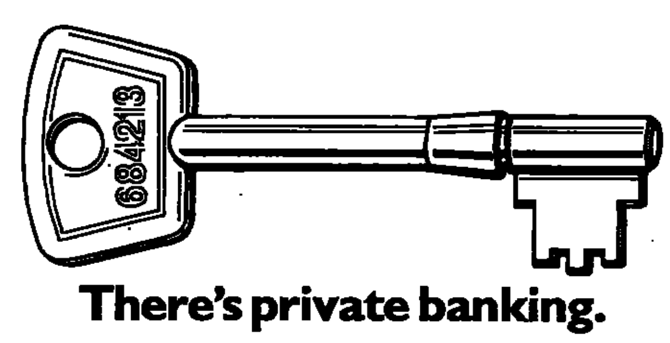
Mobil Net Rose 42% in Quarter

United Press International

NEW YORK — Mobil Corp., the second-largest U.S. oil company after Exxon Corp., said Tuesday that its second-quarter earnings rose 42 percent from a year earlier on the strength of special, nonrecurring items.

It said it earned $582 million, or $1.42 a share, up from $411 million, or $1.01 a share, a year earlier. Revenue slipped 14 percent, to $12.2 billion from $14.3 billion. Mobil said the results reflected a net gain of $196 million from the sale of its 25-percent stake in Angolan oil operations and an unspecified adjustment for an Alaskan crude purchase.

Excluding the special items, it said, operating profits were down "only marginally," as stronger results in refining and marketing and chemical operations offset the impact of lower oil and gas prices.



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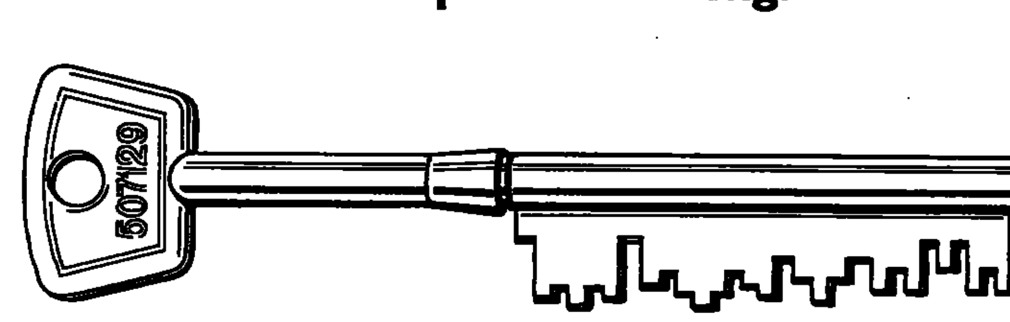

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
(Continued)										
[illegible]										

Q

84¾	47	QuakOt	1.40	1.8	19	326	78¾	77	78¾	+1¾
30	18⅝	QuakSO	.80a	3.1	12	278	26	24⅞	25⅞	+1
9¼	5	Quanex				264	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅛	Questar	1.72	5.6	12	69	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ¼
40⅝	19¼	QkReil	.28a	.8	16	125	33	32¾	33	+ ½

R

10	5¼	RBInd	.04f	.5		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20	9½	RJ Fin	.14	1.0	10	14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]										

S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

[illegible]

Sears Net Rose 7.3% in 2d Period

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co., parent of the largest U.S. retailer, said Tuesday that second-quarter earnings rose 7.3 percent from a year earlier, to $284.9 million, on record quarterly sales of $10.75 billion.

The company said earnings for the three months ended June 30 came to 77 cents a share and compared with earnings of $265.5 million, or 72 cents a share, on sales of $9.84 billion in the 1985 second quarter.

Edward A. Brennan, chairman and chief executive officer, said second-quarter earnings benefited from a $27.8-million reduction in pension expenses, primarily in the Sears Merchandise Group.

For the first six months of this year, earnings slipped to $480.2 million, or $1.29 a share, from $488.8 million, or $1.32 a share, a year earlier. Revenues were up 8.3 percent, to $20.2 billion, from $18.6 billion a year earlier, the company said.

Second-quarter income for the Sears Merchandise Group, operator of the company's flagship stores, rose to $166.2 million from $137.8 million last year. The 20.6-percent increase was the result of reduced pension expenses, but also improved trends in sales and margins, the company said.

But revenue for the group rose only slightly, to $6.5 billion from $6.4 billion, the company said.

Allstate Insurance Group reported second-quarter earnings of $185.6 million, up from $152.5 million a year earlier. The company attributed the results to improved underwriting operations and increased investment income.

Sears said its Dean Witter Financial Services Group posted an operating loss of $18.4 million, compared with earnings of $12.2 million a year earlier, largely because of costs of introducing the company's new Discover charge card.

Group revenues rose to $805.6 million from $694.3 million.

The Daily Source for International Investors.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]							

Grains; Food; Metals; Livestock; Financial; Industrials; Stock Indexes

[illegible]

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	978.20 f	976.00 f
Reuters	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	115.25	115.76
Com. Research Bureau	201.00	203.74

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Asian Commodities

July 22

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Aug	354.50	354.50	353.70	353.70
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	355.40	355.40
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	356.80	356.80

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	221.00	223.00	221.00	223.00
Sep	218.50	220.50	218.50	220.50
Oct	219.50	221.50	219.50	221.50
Nov	220.50	222.50	220.50	222.50
Dec	221.50	223.50	221.50	223.50

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Aug	177.00	177.50	177.75	178.25
RSS 1 Sep	178.50	179.00	178.75	179.25
RSS 2 Aug	173.50	175.50	173.50	175.50
RSS 3 Aug	171.50	173.50	171.50	173.50
RSS 4 Aug	168.50	170.50	168.50	170.50
RSS 5 Aug	163.50	165.50	163.50	165.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	505.00	522.00	520.00	525.00
Sep	509.00	515.00	521.00	522.00
Oct	507.00	508.00	—	520.00
Nov	505.00	509.00	516.00	518.00
Dec	509.00	510.00	516.00	518.00
Jan	N.Q.	N.Q.	518.00	—

Volume: 223 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

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Paris Commodities

July 22

SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	1,310	1,282	1,307	1,309	+69
Dec	1,300	1,300	1,315	1,330	+45
Mar	1,355	1,338	1,350	1,355	+46
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,385	1,395	+46
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,410	1,430	+35
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,470	1,490	+50

Est. vol.: 1,566 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,873 lots. Open interest: 21,901

COCOA
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,450	Unch.
Dec	1,477	1,480	1,460	1,485	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,470	1,490	—10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,485	—	—5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	—	—15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	—	—5

Est. vol.: 7 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 179

COFFEE
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,960	Unch.
Sep	1,935	1,940	1,940	1,955	+32
Nov	1,997	1,970	1,990	1,995	+36
Jan	2,035	2,035	2,020	2,050	+35
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,030	2,040	+35
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,033	—	+35
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,060	—	+50

Est. vol.: 113 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 144 lots. Open interest: 1,120
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

London Metals

July 22

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	756.50	758.50	746.50	747.50
Forward	762.00	763.00	754.00	755.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	894.50	896.50	888.50	889.50
Forward	914.00	914.50	905.50	906.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	866.00	867.00	860.00	861.00
Forward	887.00	888.00	882.00	884.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	251.00	251.50	248.50	249.00
Forward	255.50	256.00	253.50	254.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2620.00	2625.00	2605.00	2610.00
Forward	2665.00	2675.00	2655.00	2660.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	336.00	337.00	329.00	330.00
Forward	344.50	345.00	337.00	337.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	510.00	520.00	515.00	525.00

Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

July 22

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.73	5.71	5.89	5.88
6-month bill	5.79	5.77	6.05	6.02
1-year bill	5.84	5.82	6.19	6.14
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	99 24/32	99 26/32	7.27	7.18

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 154.30
Change for the day: —0.39
Average yield: 7.24 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

London Commodities

July 22

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,406	1,390	1,398	1,402	1,396	1,400
Sep	1,440	1,412	1,428	1,430	1,429	1,430
Dec	1,478	1,454	1,467	1,468	1,471	1,473
Mar	1,507	1,485	1,496	1,499	1,502	1,504
May	1,520	1,505	1,512	1,520	1,516	1,517
Jly	1,532	1,520	1,528	1,533	1,532	1,533
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,545	1,546	1,547	1,550

Volume: 4,455 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Aug	103.50	98.00	98.00	98.50	106.00	106.25
Sep	107.00	101.00	101.00	101.50	108.00	108.25
Oct	107.00	103.25	103.25	103.50	109.25	109.50
Nov	109.50	105.50	105.25	105.50	111.00	112.00
Dec	110.25	108.00	106.50	107.50	112.50	114.50
Jan	110.00	110.00	107.00	109.50	117.50	116.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	106.00	112.00	110.50	118.50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	104.00	114.00	109.50	120.50
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	102.00	114.00	107.50	120.50

Volume: 2,712 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

S&P 100 Index Options

July 22

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Puts-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct
205	n.a.	21¼	24	—	1/16	9/16	1¼	2
210	16½	n.a.	n.a.	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅛	2⅝
215	11⅝	13⅝	15	—	⅛	2⅛	3⅛	3⅝
220	7⅛	10⅛	12¼	—	1⅛	3⅝	4⅞	6⅛
225	4½	7⅛	8⅞	10⅛	⅝	6	7	8
230	2⅛	4⅞	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	8⅛	9⅞	10
235	1⅛	3⅛	4⅞	5⅞	n.a.	n.a.	14	13
240	7/16	2	3⅛	4⅛	15½	15⅝	—	—
245	3/16	1⅛	2⅛	—	19⅝	20⅝	—	—
250	1/16	11/16	1⅛	—	24⅝	—	—	—
255	1/16	⅛	⅞	—	—	—	—	—

Total call volume 133,849
Total call open int. 325,123
Total put volume 94,705
Total put open int. 403,913
Index:
High 225.43 Low 223.11 Close 225.30 + 1.62
Source: CBOE.

U.S. Firm Revises Its Boeing Order

United Press International

BEVERLY HILLS, California — International Lease Finance Corp. has signed a revised memorandum of understanding with Seattle-based Boeing Co. to purchase 46 new airplanes valued at $1.7 billion, it was announced Tuesday. The company had originally ordered 32 airplanes in May 1985.

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Cash Prices

July 22

Commodity and Unit	Tue.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.98	1.45
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.72	0.60
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	78-71	78-71
Lead Spot, lb	21-24	91-21
Copper elect., lb	64-66	65⅛-71
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4314	6.3529
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.41-.44	0.41-.47
Palladium, oz	111-113	95-97
Silver N.Y., oz	5.005	6.055

Source: AP.

Dividends

July 22

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK SPLIT				
Central Bancshares South — 3-for-2				
First Illinois Corp — 5-for-4				
South Carolina Natl — 2-for-1				
STOCK				
King World Prod.	—	200 %	9-10	8-27
Myers Industries	—	10 %	8-29	8-15
INCREASED				
Duke Power Co	Q	.67	9-15	8-15
Southwstrn Electric	Q	.50	9-25	9-11
USUAL				
Angeles Finance	M	.1587	8-14	7-31
Bank Bldng & Equip	Q	.10	9-5	8-18
Ca Water Svc	Q	.70	8-15	8-1
Cooper Tire & Rubb	Q	.10	9-30	9-5
Cubic Corp	S	.19 ½	9-12	8-12
Dickey John	Q	.03	9-15	9-1
Eastern Util Assoc	Q	.54 ½	8-15	8-1
Eli Lilly & Co	Q	.45	9-10	8-15
Fst Fed S&L-Chrisin	Q	.05	8-18	8-1
Fox Photo Inc	Q	.17	9-2	8-15
Fort McMRn Oil&Gs	Q	.0662	10-10	7-31
Fst Illinois Corp	Q	.12	9-15	9-1
Fur Vault Inc	Q	.05	8-29	8-15
Goodrich (B.F.) Co	Q	.39	9-30	9-5
Intelligent Info Syst	Q	.05	8-4	7-31
Johnson & Johnson	Q	.35	9-11	8-22
Lone Star Indus	Q	.47 ½	9-21	9-5
Masco Group Inc	Q	.17	9-10	8-15
McNeil Corp	Q	.25	8-1	7-21
Medalist Industries	Q	.10	9-2	8-15
Mellon Bank Corp	Q	.69	8-15	8-1
Mesa Royalty Trust	Q	.0683	10-31	7-31
Mid State Fed S&L	Q	.10	8-15	8-4
Miller (Herman) Inc	Q	.11	9-15	8-29
Myers Industries	Q	.06	10-1	9-12
Nrthwst Natural Gas	Q	.38	8-15	7-31
Otter Tail Power	Q	.71	9-10	8-15
Permian Bsn Rylty	Q	.0985	8-14	7-31
Ply-Gem Ind	Q	.03	9-12	8-12
Sea Containers Ltd	Q	.10 ½	8-22	8-5
Servicemaster Indus	Q	.22	10-31	10-5
South Carolina Natl	Q	.12 ½	10-1	9-10
Southern Co	Q	.51	9-6	8-4
Texas Amer. Bnk	Q	.0342	8-14	7-31
United Technologies	Q	.35	9-10	8-22
Univar Corp	Q	.05	9-5	8-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

July 22

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
45	2.33	2.95	3.42	0.21	0.66	0.98
46	1.57	2.31	2.81	0.44	0.90	1.31
47	0.94	1.75	2.29	0.81	1.42	1.75
48	0.53	1.30	1.85	n.a.	1.95	2.25
49	0.29	0.95	—	2.14	—	—
50	—	0.66	—	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 7,074
Calls: Mon. vol. 5,840 open int. 49,579
Puts: Mon. vol. 5,341 open int. 44,057
Source: CME.

Currency Options

July 22

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Aug	Sep	Dec	Puts—Last Aug	Sep	Dec
[illegible]							

Total call vol. 15,876 Call open int. 282,797
Total put vol. 20,081 Put open int. 244,297
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

B Net Up, Operating Profit Down

Warren Getler
national Herald Tribune

GH — Messerschmitt-lohm GmbH, West Ger-ading aerospace compa-uesday that its net profit ount in 1985. But it said profit for the year o zero from 90 million arks ($42.3 million at change rates) in 1984.

id that group net profit 9 million DM from 98 M in 1984. The increase, as almost entirely the the release of reserves ous years, said Johannes MBB's finance direc-IF's Airbus Industrie di-ered larger-than-expect-

ly, MBB's chairman, nt Vogels cast serious whether talks between McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Airbus, the European consortium of which MBB is a member, will result in cooperation on new aircraft.

The company also confirmed the recent sale of Krupp GmbH's 6-percent interest in MBB to the state of Bremen. The sale gives public authorities a majority stake in the aerospace group for the first time, with a combined 52-percent interest.

Franz Josef Strauss, the West German rightist leader and a highly influential member of MBB's supervisory board, has sought to place MBB under management control of a private West German industrial group.

MBB's world group sales rose 5 percent last year to 6.0 billion DM from 5.72 billion in 1984. Mr. Broschwitz said that an expected slowdown in sales of helicopters and Airbus aircraft this year is likely to keep MBB's group sales virtually stagnant in 1986.

But he predicted that sales would jump 23 percent in 1987 to 7.4 billion DM on expected strong orders in MBB's space and weapons divisions.

The losses at Airbus totaled 130 million DM, Mr. Broschwitz said. They, combined with 90 million DM in losses from currency translations, accounted for most of the plunge in 1985 operating profit, he said.

He said that an extraordinary gain of about 150 million DM from MBB's Eurosmissile subsidiary, a joint venture with Aerospatiale of France, prevented the aerospace group from posting an operating loss for the year.

Regarding the McDonnell Douglas talks, Mr. Vogels said that Airbus rejected an initial approach by the American company that urged Airbus to forsake plans for its long-range A-340 model and concentrate solely on McDonnell's competing MD-11 model. He said Airbus made its own proposal, asserting that it should be the lead manager on a joint effort on the A-340, leaving the MD-11 aside.

"But I can't imagine McDonnell Douglas accepting our proposal," Mr. Vogels said, "just as I couldn't foresee us accepting theirs."

Mr. Strauss, the Bavarian premier as well as Airbus's supervisory board chairman, has been involved in recent efforts to promote overseas sales of Airbus aircraft. He held talks last month with Minneapolis-based Northwest Airlines Inc. about a possible large order for Airbus A-320 aircraft.

Steven G. Rothmeier, president and chief executive of Northwest, confirmed Tuesday that he had met with Mr. Strauss.

"In our ongoing fleet-planning process, we are looking at Airbus A-320s, Boeing 737-400s, as well as McDonnell Douglas MD-83s and Boeing's 7-J-7s," Mr. Rothmeier said.

Northwest placed a $2-billion order last October for 10 Boeing 747-400s and 10 Boeing 757-200s. Industry sources say that Boeing wants to prevent further Airbus successes in the United States after Airbus won a $1.1-billion order for A-320s from Pan American World Airways, beating out the Boeing 757.

Firm Skips et-Making

Reuters

ON — Union Dis-of London PLC said it will not become a aker in U.K. govern-ds under the market ing, known as the " that is to begin Oct. ill instead focus its trading.

t believes that with 28 orized to make mar-ernment bonds, there plus capacity leading nate margins. It said ers' interests would be by allocating capital activities in which it essful record.

r, it said that market-ill be carried on by ampbell & Co., in ion Discount has a nt interest.

TWA Has $87-Million Loss; UAL Inc. Swings Into Profit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines Inc. posted a loss of $87 million in the second quarter because of fare wars, lower bookings and a strike by flight attendants, while UAL Inc., the parent of United Airlines, said it earned $18.5 million in the period.

The loss for TWA, the fifth-largest U.S. airline, compared with a profit of $18.1 million, or 35 cents a share, for the 1985 second quarter. Revenue fell 29 percent to $731.9 million from $1.03 billion.

The company attributed the dismal results to "reduced revenue yields from discount pricing, the weaker dollar, the public's apprehension about flying overseas because of intefnational terrorism and the impact of the flight attendants' strike."

The loss, reported Monday, was nonetheless smaller than many analysts had expected. Many had predicted that the deficit would rival the $169-million loss in the first quarter.

The company contended that it has recovered from the effects of a flight attendants' strike that ended after nine weeks with no resolution. TWA hired replacements at lower pay and said most of the strikers have no jobs to return to, though it has not technically fired them.

For the first six months, TWA said it had a $256.6-million loss, almost five times its $56.2-million loss in the first half of 1985. Revenues fell 30 percent to $1.39 billion from $2 billion.

UAL's second-quarter earnings came to 41 cents a share, the company said Monday. UAL had a $91-million loss in the like 1985 period, which it blamed on a monthlong pilots strike. Second-quarter revenue climbed by 73.5 percent to $2.36 billion from $1.36 billion.

For the first six months, UAL said it had a $84.6-million loss, narrower than its loss of $91.7 million in the first half of 1985.

The Chicago-based company also owns Hertz Corp. and Westin Hotels & Resorts. United is the largest U.S. airline, although Texas Air Corp. will take over that position when its merger with Eastern Air Lines is completed later this year.

Doubt Cast on U.S. Chip Strategy

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. semiconductor companies that think they can escape Japanese competition by selling "custom-made" chips are kidding themselves, according to a growing number of industry experts.

"The semiconductor industry can run but it's extremely difficult to hide," said William Davidow, a venture capitalist and former senior vice president of sales and marketing for Intel Corp. "Out-inventing the competition isn't going to work anymore."

Even as U.S. and Japanese negotiators push to conclude a trade agreement this week that would aid the ailing American semiconductor industry, there are ominous signs that the industry is evolving in ways that will further disadvantage U.S. companies.

Conventional wisdom in Silicon Valley holds that, while Japanese companies are superb at mass-producing "commodity" semiconductors such as memory chips for videocassette recorders and computers, American companies are still better at designing specialty chips, also known as application specific integrated circuits, or ASICs. ASICs represent the fastest-growing segment of the troubled semiconductor business.

Consequently, many American chip makers are now seeking to minimize direct competition with Japan and develop proprietary product "niches" using ASICs. Intel announced last month that it was creating an ASIC group, and other leading chip companies, such as Texas Instruments Inc. and National Semiconductor Corp., have moved into the ASIC market.

Mr. Davidow and others argue that the conventional wisdom is wrong, however, and that finding profitable niches will prove much more difficult than expected.

"ASICs are not a place to go hide from foreign competition," said Andrew Prophet, a semiconductor industry analyst with Datasquest. "To think that is sheer lunacy."

One key reason, American semiconductor companies are discovering to their chagrin, is that custom chip designs and design tools are becoming as much of a commodity as the chips themselves. The computer-aided-design work stations that enable American engineers to design custom circuits are equally available to Japanese engineers. Indeed, many Japanese chip designers hold advanced degrees from top U.S. engineering schools.

The proliferation of such custom chip-design tools and the enrichment of the Japanese technical pool have begun to erode significantly the U.S. lead in certain categories of custom chip design.

In "gate arrays," for example, where engineers "connect the dots" of logic gates on a microchip to customize the circuit, a "design of 1,000 gates is already regarded as a commodity," according to Rick Rasmussen, manager of advanced product development at LSI Logic, a leading gate-array company.

Although American companies such as LSI Logic are capable of customizing chips with up to 50,000 logic gates, Mr. Rasmussen contends that the Japanese now dominate the lower end of the technology and are on their way up.

"Our top competitors will be Japanese, not American," he said. "Someone I was talking with the other day said that Fujitsu was accepting gate-array data from them by satellite," Mr. Davidow said. "Apparently, being 8,000 miles [12,800 kilometers] away from a customer doesn't make that much of a difference."

The Japanese now hold 40 percent of the $4.5-billion worldwide ASIC market and are making big inroads in the United States.

For example, while Japanese companies held 9.5 percent of the U.S. market for gate-array ASICs in 1980, they now hold at least 33 percent, Datasquest said. Similarly, the Japanese had no share in the "standard cell" ASIC market in the United States in 1980, but by last year they had 18 percent.

"Japanese market share continues to grow," said Mr. Prophet of Datasquest. "What was once an issue that was relegated to RAMs and PROMs is now an issue for ASICs as well," he added, referring to random-access memory chips and programmable read-only memory chips.

Mitterrand to Consider Job Changes

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand agreed Tuesday to consider during Wednesday's cabinet meeting removing the heads of 13 state-controlled industrial, insurance and banking groups, a move proposed by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as part of his government's privatization program.

Mr. Chirac also has proposed keeping in their jobs the heads of 12 other groups.

The 25 groups are among a total of 65 that Mr. Chirac's government has targeted for privatization under a proposed law that also will be discussed at Wednesday's meeting.

Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, earlier this month refused to sign a decree by Mr. Chirac, a Gaullist, authorizing the government to sell the 65 companies. Mr. Chirac said he would submit the denationalization plans to the National Assembly, where his rightist coalition has a majority of only three seats.

It was not immediately clear what decision would emerge on the chiefs of the state-controlled groups. Mr. Mitterrand could reject or recommend changes in the proposed list submitted to the Elysée Palace by Mr. Chirac last Friday. The personnel changes require Mr. Mitterrand's signature in order to be implemented.

"We have no reason to be worried," a spokeswoman for the prime minister said.

Industry sources and published reports on Tuesday cited the following changes proposed by Mr. Chirac:

Loïk Le Floch-Prigent, chairman of Rhône-Poulenc, the chemical company, since 1982, would be replaced by Jean-René Fourtou, chairman of Bossard SA, a consulting group; Georges Pébereau, chairman of Cie. Générale d'Electricité since 1984, would be replaced by Pierre Suard, director general of CIT-Alcatel, CGE's telecommunications affiliate, and Bernard Pache, chairman of Pechiney, France's largest metallurgical group, since 1985, by Jean Gandois, a steel executive who was Mr. Le Floch-Prigent's immediate predecessor at Rhône-Poulenc.

Jean Peyrelevade, chairman of Cie. Financière de Suez since 1983, would be replaced by Renaud de la Geniere, former governor of the Bank of France; Jean-Yves Haberer, since 1982 chairman of the Paribas banking group, would be replaced by Michel-François Poncet, the group's representative in North America; Jean Deflassieux, chairman of Crédit Lyonnais since 1982, would be replaced by Jean-Maxime Léveque, who had been chairman of Crédit Commercial de France before its nationalization, in 1982.

Ian MacGregor Will Advise Executive-Recruitment Firm

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir Ian MacGregor has become an adviser to the London-based head-hunting firm that recruited him in May of 1980 to serve as chairman of the troubled British Steel Corp.

Sir Ian, currently chairman of British Coal, has been appointed a nonexecutive director of Norman Broadbent International.

The 73-year-old executive is set to retire from British Coal, formerly known as the National Coal Board, at the end of next month.

National Westminster Bank PLC has named Peter Hurst regional general manager with its executive office for the Far East, based in Singapore. He succeeds John Coombs, who will retire from the bank on Aug. 31. Previously, Mr. Hurst was senior international executive for Africa, the Middle East and India, based in the bank's London headquarters.

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch soap, food, cosmetics and chemicals group, has appointed as an advisory director Alfred Herrhausen, who is a member of the management board of Deutsche Bank AG in Frankfurt.

Chicago Board of Trade has named Peter F. Donnelly vice president of its European operations. The board's European office, scheduled to open this autumn, will be based in London and will coordinate European marketing, public relations, economic analysis, research and education. Mr. Donnelly, who will oversee the day-to-day operations of the new office, formerly was in Chicago as managing director of the marketing department at the board.

Banque Nationale de Paris PLC said Jacques Rambosson, its managing director, has taken on added responsibilities as coordinator for all operations of the BNP group in Britain, which are in the process of being extended to financial market activities. BNP PLC is a British bank and the principal overseas subsidiary of the BNP Group.

Dictaphone Corp., the Pitney Bowes group's dictation and telecommunications subsidiary, has named Bill Cottle as vice president, international. He continues as managing director of Dictaphone Co. in Britain and is now also responsible for the Dictaphone companies in Switzerland and Canada and for distributors in most developed countries. Mr. Cottle is based in the British company's head office in Leamington, Warwickshire. This is the first time the top international job has been based outside Dictaphone's New York headquarters.

Nashua Copycat, the British subsidiary of Nashua Corp., said Barry Blackburn, its managing director, has been appointed as chairman following the retirement of Roy Parkinson. Nashua is a U.S.-based maker of coated paper, computer products, office equipment and photofinishing supplies.

Yasuda Trust & Finance (HK) Ltd. said its managing director, Hiroo Sano, is being transferred to the Tokyo head office as general manager, foreign business department. His successor in Hong Kong is Yoshiaki Inai, formerly deputy general manager of the bank's international department in Tokyo.

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LEAVE: *Dads Say 'No'*

(Continued from first finance page)

some time off, even if it is not paid.

"I think the father should have six weeks off," says a London-based American banking executive, a self-described "100-percent career woman" who hadn't expected to take any time off after the birth of her son. She ended up taking two years, but her husband did not get any paternity leave.

"Fathers often don't appreciate all the changes that are going on," she says. "If they had some time off, it would make for a better overall relationship between the parents and the child."

Amex Plans to Expand Options Trading Plan

Reuters

NEW YORK — The American Stock Exchange said Tuesday that it would expand a pilot program for certain stock options that features the listing of four expiration months, including two near-term expirations.

Under the pilot initiated in June 1985, 12 Amex stock options trading on the January-April-July-October cycle have adopted the new structure. Effective immediately, 54 additional options trading on the January cycle will be phased in to the expanded pilot, it said.

ANY NOTES

Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it has chip, called Unite, that can be used by munications-equipment maker for digital and other forms of communications.

is holding talks with Siemens AG about in large computers compatible with Inter-iness Machines Corp. systems.

ata Corp. reported a loss for the second d June 30 of $7.8 million, 62 percent its loss of $4.8 million a year earlier. the company's computer business in the ter were $828.5 million, compared with n.

an Australian energy concern, is looking to take up a 30-million-share placement erannuation Fund Investment Trust de-accept shares offered it, CSR's executive e Herbert, said. The issue was part of an are placement at 3 Australian dollars approved by shareholders last week.

lotors Corp.'s Delco Moraine division has int venture, American Brake Industry Akebono Brake Industry Co. of Japan to for cars at a plant to be built in Elizabeth-sky. The total equity investment will be

Cards Inc. and First Capital Corp. of mit of First Chicago Corp., a Chicago company, have agreed to purchase the group of Spanish-language television sta-01.5 million from Spanish International ions Corp. Spanish International was ll the stations to settle disputes with and the Federal Communications Com-

HDW-Elektronik GmbH and Florida-based Soliton Devices Inc. plan to take capital stakes of about 16 percent in each other, HDW's managing director, Norbert Schmitt, said. Financial details are not yet settled. The companies began cooperating in developing and manufacturing custom-designed semiconductors several months ago.

Pacific Dunlop Ltd. of Australia will enter the U.S. polyurethane-foam market later this year in a joint venture with Leggett & Platt Inc., the largest U.S. component supplier to the bedding and furniture industries.

Reed International PLC, a holding company for activities including publishing, and decorating and building products, said first quarter profits had risen but gave no figures. In the year to end-March, Reed reported a 28-percent rise in pretax profit to £137.4 million ($206 million) from £107.5 million a year earlier.

United Airlines, the largest U.S. airline, said it cut fares in several of its West Coast markets in an effort to curtail corporate discounting by PSA Inc., a competitor.

Swiss Volkshank expects good profits for 1986 after first half and second quarter cash-flow grew stronger than expectations. It gave no figures for earnings.

AB Volvo's foreign shareholders made net sales of 360 million kronor ($51.3 million) of Volvo stock in June after selling 455 million in May and 432 million in April, the central bank said. Net sales in the first six months have totaled 1 billion kronor. Dealers said a recent private placement of 1 million shares and 750,000 Volvo warrants in Japan and the United States were to blame for the investors' change of heart.

GRAM: *Public Scrutiny on Trades Intensifies*

(from first finance page)

anges did not find evi-lasting ill effects since arket corrects itself on after expiration Fri-all Street, acutely sen-its public image since Levine insider-trading ke in May, would like problem to go away. ink it's a serious prob-trading community," R. Wunsch, vice presi-cial futures for Kidder Co. "But there is a h the public's percep-

traders contend that will diminish as more involved and spreads ady some money man-abandoned the strategy s have shriveled to be-d 75 basis points, or of a percentage point, ield on U.S. Treasury ry from the 200-basis-ossible two years ago. e last "triple witching ne 20 produced hardly the market, with most ders gradually unwind-ositions in the days expiration hour. It was effort to avoid the em-of another steep drop t.

"Everyone was watching and everyone knew everyone was watching," said Fred Grede, vice president of administration at the Chicago Board of Trade, the biggest futures exchange. He points to the last "witching hour" as evidence that the industry may eventually deal with program trading without major procedural changes.

Still, critics are not satisfied. Representative John D. Dingell, the Michigan Democrat who is chairman of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, has raised concerns that the wide swings could erode confidence in the market or unduly harm other investors. And claims by Wall Street that program trading is a "non-issue" are less than convincing to officials in Washington.

"It's not a problem to them because they are the problem," said Consuela Washington, a counsel to the committee.

Indeed, a few experts worry that program trading may not be as harmless as the securities industry suggests. The stock market, they argue, has managed to overcome the downdrafts created by program trades because of the resiliency of the bull market. In a bear market, however, they fear a programmed sell could accelerate a decline.

So far, the SEC and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, which regulates the futures and options markets, have been sympathetic to the securities industry. The regulators would like the exchanges and brokerage firms to work out their own solution.

"To say that program trading is a bad thing is to ignore the reality of the marketplace," said Richard Ketchum, director of the SEC's market regulation division. "There's a public misunderstanding that program traders are actively manipulating the market at will. And that's not true."

Still, regulators have made it clear that the volatility on triple witching days must be addressed. The SEC has said it would like to see some plan of action put into effect before the next expiration day on Sept. 19. "It's predictable," Mr. Ketchum said. "Therefore, there is potential for a solution."

The SEC has proposed three methods to alleviate the sudden turns. They call for settling contracts based on opening prices on expiration days, halting trading on the stock exchange 15 minutes before closing if big imbalances loom, or disclosing large buy and sell orders as the expiration hour approaches. This would require banning any market-on-close orders after 3:45 P.M. New York time.

What kind of solution will emerge is difficult to gauge.

The futures and options exchanges and most of the investment houses oppose any proposal that would tie contract expirations to opening prices. They fear that altering any contract specifications might detract from their appeal. Moreover, it will take another year for existing contracts to expire.

This has led to increased pressure for the NYSE to change its trading procedure, allowing its specialists time to line up customers to offset program trades. "The Big Board is where the logjam is," said an executive at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

NYSE officials, however, are reluctant to adopt procedural changes that would disrupt the rhythm of trading and, in effect, penalize non-program traders.

pot Oil Price Skids $2 a Barrel

Press International

RK — The price of the U.S. crude plunged rel on the New York Exchange Tuesday g evidence that OPEC o reach an accord to tion at its meeting next

News, an English-lan-spaper based in the Dubai, said Tuesday ident producers' refus-te in stabilizing the oil ld make it "difficult" mization of Petroleum Countries to agree on l output quotas at its mit in Geneva.

On the Merc, West Texas intermediate for August delivery plummeted by $2.02, to $11.07 a barrel.

Analysts said traders dumped the August crude contract, which expired Tuesday, when it became apparent that the recent rally on the Merc was spurred by speculators and could not be sustained in face of the continuing glut. Feverish buying had pushed the crude above $13 on Monday.

On the U.S. Gulf Coast spot market, where oil cargoes are sold to the highest bidder, West Texas intermediate plunged by $1.90, to $11.50 a barrel.

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France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£.Ir.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	200	120
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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

EC Commission Submits Aid Plan For Shipbuilders

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Communit[y] Executive Commission presented plans Tu[es]day to concentrate state aid for shipbuilding [in] the most efficient yards.

The commission said the survival-of-the-[fit]test approach was the only way that the [EC] could hope to compete against its rivals, nota[bly] the South Koreans and Japanese. The propo[sed] new rules would take effect next Jan. 1.

Under existing rules, states can give direct [aid] to their shipyards providing that they show t[hat] the subsidies are justified by plans to restr[uc]ture the industry.

But the rules have done nothing to hal[t the] sharp decline in EC shipbuilding. EC out[put] was 2 million registered tons last year, co[m]pared with 5.1 million in 1976, diplomats sa[id].

Under the new proposals, member sta[tes] could give aid for building ships up to a spec[ified] ceiling.

The ceiling would be fixed by the commiss[ion] at a level that would enable only the m[ost] efficient EC yards to compete on price w[ith] their Japanese and South Korean rivals.

The aid also would be available only [for] certain classes of ships, notably those involv[ing] the use of high technology, an area in which [EC] yards are relatively competitive at present.

The measures, which would require appr[oval] from EC ministers, are designed to last for [...] years.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 22 July 1986

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DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; •• - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Floating-Rate Notes

July 22

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd, London

Asia Pacific Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 18-7-1986 US $25.37

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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RRENCY MARKETS

llar Gives Up Gains in U.S. After Earlier Rally

By Our Staff From Dispatches

YORK — The dollar end- to slightly higher in tur- S. trading Tuesday after rally ran out of steam.

s said the U.S. currency, e to as high as 157 yen at noon on the strength of s national product data, in the session amid wide- ofit-taking.

was good dollar buying ese investors that pushed 57 yen at one point, but an equal readiness to sell vels from the U.S. side," York bank dealer said.

e sell-off demonstrates that the dollar's long-range downtrend remains intact, he said.

In New York, the dollar closed at 155.45 yen, up only fractionally from 155.0 there on Monday; at 2.1235 Deutsche marks, up from 2.1225; at 6.8525 French francs, down from 6.8550, and at 1.7123 Swiss francs, down from 1.7130.

The British pound slipped to $1.4915 from $1.4955.

Earlier, the dollar had closed sharply higher in Europe following the release of a surprising, upward revision in U.S. first-quarter economic data.

Dealers in London said the dollar, which had been sharply lower, bounced back in hectic short-covering after the U.S. Commerce Department revised its figure for first-quarter growth in the gross national product, to 3.8 percent from 2.9 percent.

Dealers said the revision confounded traders who have been bearish about the U.S. economy, and meant that the market could not be too pessimistic about second-quarter GNP growth, which was put at just 1.1 percent.

In London, the dollar ended at 2.1365 DM, up more than 1 pfennig from 2.1260 at the opening and 1½ pfennigs from 2.1215 at Monday's European close.

The dollar also finished in London at 156.75 yen, up 1½ yen from 155.25 at the opening and 155.00 at the prior close. The British pound slipped 1 cent, to $1.4900 from $1.5000 on Monday.

Before the release of the U.S. GNP figures, the dollar had set another post-World War II low against the yen. In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's begins, the dollar fell to close at 155.45 yen, down from its previous record low of 155.50 on Monday.

Tokyo traders said the Bank of Japan intervened to support the dollar when it hit its lowest point of the day, 155.20 yen.

Dealers said that scheduled Congressional testimony on Wednesday by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, was being eagerly awaited by currency markets. Most, however, said that they expected Mr. Volcker to talk the dollar lower.

They noted that U.S. officials have expressed irritation over the refusal by West Germany and Japan to match last week's half-point cut in the U.S. discount rate.

In other European markets, meanwhile, the dollar was fixed earlier in Frankfurt at 2.1252 DM, down slightly from 2.1299 at the Monday fixing, and at 6.8665 French francs in Paris, down from 6.8770. It closed in Zurich at 1.7250 Swiss francs, up slightly from 1.7235. *(Reuters, AP, IHT)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue.	Mon.
Deutsche mark	2.1365	2.1215
Pound sterling	1.4900	1.5000
Japanese yen	155.75	155.00
Swiss franc	1.7260	1.7130
French franc	6.8950	6.8577

Source : Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar-Straight Sector Drops on U.S. Data

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The dollar-straight secondary market finished lower Tuesday as prices dipped on the decline in U.S. bond prices. The U.S. bond-price drop followed an upward revision in the U.S. first quarter gross national product figure.

Dealers said that the Eurobond market had been initially interested in the preliminary second quarter GNP, which rose at a 1.1 percent annual rate, a little below what traders had expected.

One dollar-straight trader at a U.S. securities houses said: "Most people, including me, forgot that the first quarter GNP could be revised upwards."

The first quarter's growth rate was revised up to 3.8 percent from 2.9 percent and that seemed to outweigh the implications of the second quarter's preliminary figure, the trader said.

But he added that with economic data still showing a sluggish U.S. economy, the Eurobond market was still firmly underpinned. Testimony by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, to Congress on Wednesday about the state of the U.S. economy was eagerly awaited, he added.

In the primary market, the day's most successful new issue was a $200-million floating-rate-note issue for a Commerzbank AG unit that finished far above its par-issue price.

The seven-year issue was in the name of Commerzbank Overseas Finance NV and guaranteed by Commerzbank itself. It pays the mean of the six-month London interbank bid and offered rates, with no margin, and closed at 100.34.

The same borrower also separately issued 200,000 warrants exercisable for three years at par into straight bonds totaling 200 million Deutsche marks paying 6¼ percent and due 1996.

Late in the day, Electricité de France launched its expected 200-million European currency unit bond issue through Banque Nationale de Paris. One hundred million ECUs were launched initially, with the rest remaining on tap.

The 12-year issue pays 7¼ percent and was priced at 98. The tap can be exercised for one year, but at a different issue price. The bond is callable after eight years at par. It was launched too late to trade widely.

The dollar-straight sector saw only the one new issue during the day, a $50-million bond issue for Osaka Gas Co. The seven-year issue pays 8¼ percent and was priced at 101¾. The lead manager was Nomura International Ltd. and ended around its total fees of a discount of 2¾.

The French franc sector saw a 600-million-franc issue for Cie. de Saint-Gobain that will have its coupon refixed annually at 0.2 percent-age point above the annualized yield of French state loans. In the first year, the 10-year issue is exchangeable into a fixed-rate bond with the same maturity, paying 7¾ percent.

The first coupon was fixed at 8¼ percent. The issue was priced at 101 and led by Crédit Commercial de France. It finished well within the 1¼ percent selling concession at a discount of ½.

Several equity-warrant issues also were launched, including a £35-million bond issue for Pilkington Brothers PLC.

LAND : *Looking West to Maintain Growth as Trade With Soviet Falls*

l from first finance page)

o up to one third. Besides l gas and chemicals, Rus- le to offer Finland.

ir high living standards m tastes, Finns shun nsumer goods. Moscow s no-frills, subcompact obile in Finland. But in advertising slogan, ns' Favorite," is a na-

gly, the Finnish econo- some of the "red cush- ded by Soviet trade, uffered it from swings m world's business cy- long run, Finland, a scant energy resources, from lower oil prices. ng higher growth in rope will make the So- less vital to Finland.

l price-cut windfall is ed to bring a consumer g over into the indus- afterward. Finland's titive exports are gen- trial goods, including ucts, machinery, ice- d luxury ships and ouics goods. So there lag between the pickup and an improvement in estern trade sufficient drop in sales to the

drag, private econo- Finland's growth to to 2 percent or so, down from 2.8 percent in 1985, when growth slowed sharply in the second half. A 2-percent rate would be the lowest in Finland for nearly a decade.

"We're looking at a couple of difficult years of adjustment for the Finnish economy," said Sixten Korkman, a senior official at the Bank of Finland. "And the real challenge will be whether some industries can shift a big part of their foreign trade from East to West."

Still, government officials, economists and business executives are confident that the Finnish economy has the flexibility to make the changes.

"If the Soviet trade drops from 20 percent of exports to 15 percent, say, that is something that must be made up, but it is not catastrophic," said Jaakko Ilomieni, senior vice president of the Union Bank of Finland, the nation's largest commercial bank. "It is an adjustment, but not a fundamental reorientation of the economy at all."

The adjustment, too, will be made without abandoning the free-market, small-government formula that Finland has clung to more than its Scandinavian neighbors and most European nations. The need for market solutions to economic problems is mentioned repeatedly by many government officials and business leaders.

In Finland, taxes are low and state subsidies for industry have been avoided.

"There is less government here, period," said Esko Ollila, the finance minister. "The government subsidies, in particular, have been a Pandora's box for Western Europe. They have only led to greater problems."

Shipbuilding is the prime example of a Finnish industry being restructured according to the dictates of market forces.

Last month, Finland's two biggest shipbuilders, Oy Wartsila AB and Valmet Corp., announced the merger of their ship-making operations. Under the plan, about 4,000 workers will be trimmed from the labor force and productivity is projected to rise by 15 percent.

No government subsidies are involved. By contrast, Sweden paid out more than $4 billion over a decade to support its shipbuilders and despite the funding, the ship-making industry has died.

For future growth, Finland must increase its stake in newer, high-technology industries. Perhaps the most ambitious effort is the diversification into electronics by Nokia Group, Finland's largest industrial employer with 27,000 workers. Founded as a paper maker, Nokia has aggressively expanded into electronics, with that business growing sixfold during the past decade to an estimated $2.4 billion this year.

In electronics, Nokia has tried to focus on segments of the international market, striving to reach substantial size in selected product areas.

To aid Finland's high-technology push, the government has recognized that its equity markets must expanded, affording Finnish companies access to needed risk capital.

The government is weighing tax changes to encourage equity investment. And in a few months, it is expected to pass legislation lifting the ceiling on foreign ownership of most Finnish companies to 40 percent from 20 percent now.

"Finland has great potential for investors, especially if it opens up more to foreign investment," said H. Gerald Nordberg, chairman of Reinheimer Nordberg Inc., a small New York investment bank that follows Scandinavian companies.

Finnish stocks still have an average price/earnings multiple of less than nine, so remain cheap compared with most international stock markets. This has brought foreign investors into leading Finnish companies such as Nokia, Finnish Sugar Ltd., Union Bank of Finland, Pohjola Insurance Co., and Instrumentarium Corp., a medical equipment maker.

"Helsinki is an interesting but peripheral market," one London investor said. "There are some good values in Helsinki, but that market's regulatory and tax regime make it difficult to go after them."

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada

Abitibi-Price

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	797.7	662.4
Profits	34.6	21.3
Per Share	0.33	0.29
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,350.	1,240.
Profit	63.4	48.8
Per Share	0.57	0.63

Northern Telecom

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,070.	1,100.
Profits	58.0	76.4
Per Share	0.50	0.66
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	2,040.	2,000.
Profit	101.30	131.40
Per Share	0.87	1.14

Japan

Sumitomo Elec. Ind.

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	716,440.	673,030.
Profits	13,493.	14,148.
Per Share	21.27	22.25

United States

Amdahl

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	297.7	284.5
Net Inc.	2.71	5.18
Per Share	0.06	0.11
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	497.4	383.7
Net Inc.	5.12	9.29
Per Share	0.11	0.20

Amoco

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	5,000.	7,200.
Net Inc.	726.0	460.8
Per Share	0.93	2.28

Baxter Travenol Labs.

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,420.	512.0
Net Inc.	51.0	43.0
Per Share	0.17	0.30
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	2,790.	1,020.
Net Inc.	100.0	82.0
Per Share	0.35	0.56

Becton, Dickinson

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	307.4	287.4
Net Inc.	34.5	29.4
Per Share	0.93	0.54
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	922.8	827.9
Net Inc.	84.8	59.1
Per Share	2.33	1.42

1986 nets include tax credits of 6 cents per share in quarter and of 15 cents in 9 months. Per share results adjusted for 2-for-1 split.

Bemis

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	215.8	193.4
Net Inc.	6.39	6.18
Per Share	0.44	0.44

Champion Spark Plug

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	208.2	192.0
Net Inc.	(o)-4.8	3.0
Per Share	—	0.08
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	424.3	413.6
Net Inc.	(o)3.9	12.4
Per Share	—	0.33

o: loss.

Cons. Edison N.Y.

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,190.	1,200.
Net Inc.	88.0	83.9
Per Share	0.66	0.61
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	2,420.	2,420.
Net Inc.	220.5	225.4
Per Share	1.65	1.71

Control Data

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	828.5	913.3
Net Loss	7.8	4.8
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,620.	1,820.
Net Loss	29.0	14.8

1986 nets include loss of $906,000 in quarter and profit of $4.7 million in six months.

Cummins Engine

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	484	55.1
Net Inc.	3.35	13.92
Per Share	0.32	1.46
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,120.	1,100.
Net Inc.	7.09	43.27
Per Share	0.70	4.54

Dart & Kraft

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,430.	2,440.
Net Inc.	119.0	115.4
Per Share	0.83	0.80
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	5,060.	4,780.
Net Inc.	273.0	220.9
Per Share	1.89	1.53

Exxon

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,000.	913.0
Net Inc.	52.5	59.4
Per Share	1.55	1.74
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,900.	1,800.
Net Inc.	102.6	122.5
Per Share	3.00	3.66

Fruehauf

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	721.0	695.8
Net Inc.	6.5	24.3
Per Share	0.25	1.23

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,340.	1,330.
Net Inc.	12.4	42.2
Per Share	0.55	2.13

Ryder Systems

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	918.6	788.5
Net Inc.	45.4	35.9
Per Share	0.60	0.59
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,770.	1,350.
Net Inc.	70.2	55.9
Per Share	0.91	0.77

1985 per share results restated for 3-for-2 split in May.

Sears, Roebuck

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	10,750.	9,840.
Net Inc.	284.90	245.50
Per Share	0.77	0.72
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	20,140.	18,420.
Net Inc.	480.20	488.80
Per Share	1.29	1.32

Tandem Computers

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	208.9	144.2
Net Inc.	18.1	2.37
Per Share	0.40	0.06
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	547.2	450.3
Net Inc.	45.2	22.3
Per Share	0.97	0.56

Tiger Int'l

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	361.3	271.2
Net Loss	22.8	18.2
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	734.5	547.2
Net Loss	57.0	14.9

Nets include charge of $10 million vs gain of $2.4 million.

Trans World Airlines

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	721.9	1,040.
Net Inc.	(o)87.0	18.1
Per Share	—	-0.33
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,390.	1,810.
Net Loss	234.4	54.2

o: loss. 1985 nets include charge of $8 million and gain of $3.1 million in quarter and gain of $14.8 million in six months.

UAL

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,540.	1,190.
Net Inc.	18.3	(o)91.0
Per Share	0.41	—
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	4,920.	2,780.
Net Loss	84.6	91.7

o: loss.

Utd First Federal S&L

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	2.73	1.91
Per Share	0.92	0.62
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	9.77	4.11
Per Share	3.19	1.35

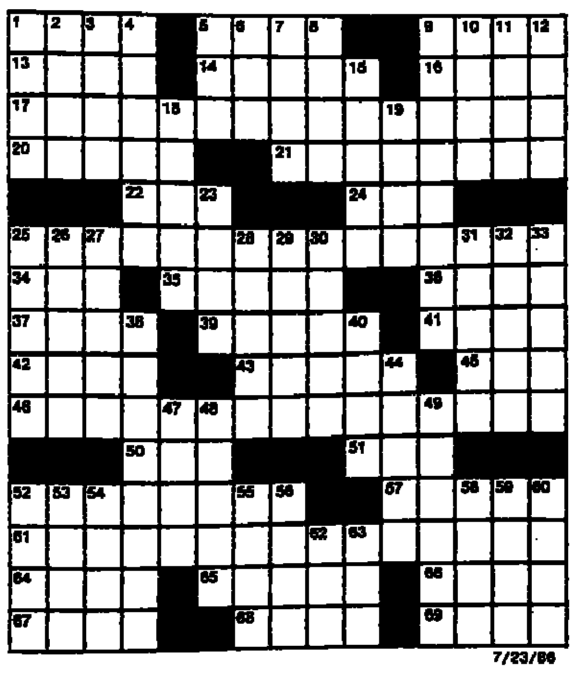
Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./f
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./f
c — liquidating dividend./f
cld — called./f
d — new yearly low./f
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./f
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

SCIENCE
IN THE HT EVERY THURSDAY, A FULL PAGE ON RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE



7/23/86

ACROSS

1 Capitol guide
5 Exterminates
9 Actress Adams of TV
13 Antihero in 17 Across
14 Remote
16 River to the Seine
17 Burgess satire, with "A"
20 Shire of "Rocky"
21 Showed indignation
22 Sen. Norris project
24 Got off one's feet
25 Wolfe saga, with "Of"
34 Spanish wave
35 Metric measure
36 Venus de ——
37 Zilch
39 "McSorley's Bar" painter
41 Within: Comb. form
42 Individuals
43 —— order (not functioning)
45 Pro's opposite
46 Hellman play
50 Pierre's affirmative
51 Old card game
52 Star over Madrid
57 Pang
61 Two days in a Murphy movie
64 Chimney shaft
65 Showed again
66 Dog-days topic
67 Spore
68 Season
69 Norwegian capital

DOWN

1 Covenant
2 Actress Nazimova
3 College subj.
4 Stir up
5 Blustery
6 U.N. arm
7 R. I. rebel: 1842
8 Jurisdiction, in Anglo-Saxon days
9 Interim
10 "Charley's ——"
11 Press
12 Ownership paper
15 "Redhead" director
18 Australasian peppers
19 Kind of admiral
23 Aardvark's meal
25 Up —— (so far)
26 Actress Massey
27 Artist Zola defended
28 Star of "Mr. Klein"
29 Game fish
30 Former British prime minister
31 Leonardo da ——
32 Singer John
33 —— Arledge, TV executive
38 Chaperoned
40 Carol
44 Foam
47 A La. Long
48 Tanker
49 Santa sounds
52 Results: Abbr.
53 Dover ——
54 Factual
55 Tall tales
56 Taj Mahal site
58 Regrets
59 Kind of history
60 This, in Cádiz
62 Linden or Holbrook
63 Explosive

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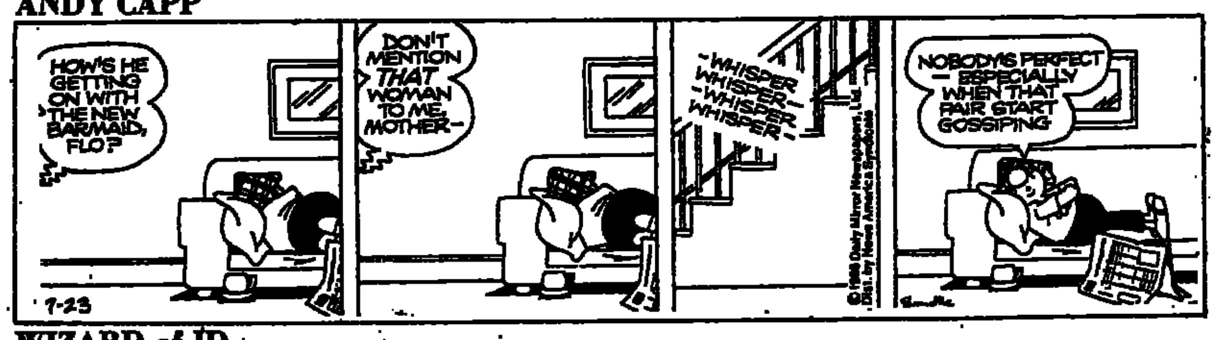
PEANUTS

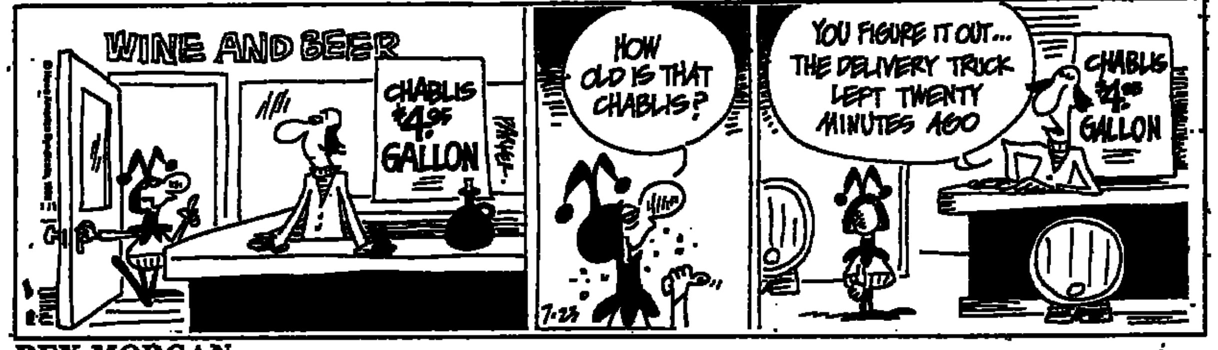
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I'M A LOUSY LISTENER BECAUSE YOU'RE A CRUMMY PLAYER."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

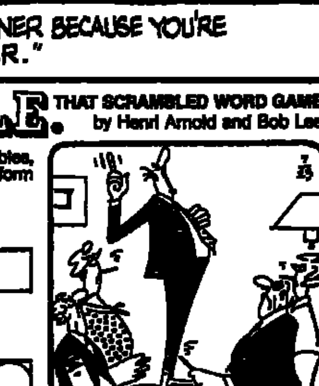
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIMYK

VALEG

ONASAT

MIGNIT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○○○○○○○ ABOUT ○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: KITTY LOGIC JOBBER ABACUS
Answer: What two wrongs sometimes actually do make—A "RIOT"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	25	77	21	70	cl
Amsterdam	19	66	13	55	cl
Athens	31	88	21	70	fr
Barcelona	28	82	18	64	fr
Belgrade	21	70	15	59	o
Berlin	25	77	14	57	o
Brussels	21	70	13	55	o
Bucharest	30	86	18	64	fr
Budapest	21	70	15	59	o
Copenhagen	17	63	12	54	o
Costa Del Sol	29	84	17	63	cl
Dublin	16	61	8	46	o
Edinburgh	16	61	10	50	o
Florence	29	84	17	63	fr
Frankfurt	26	79	15	59	cl
Geneva	29	84	11	52	fr
Helsinki	20	68	11	52	o
Istanbul	31	88	21	70	fr
Las Palmas	26	79	20	68	fr
Lisbon	22	72	18	64	o
London	20	68	14	57	cl
Madrid	31	88	16	61	cl
Milan	30	86	18	64	fr
Moscow	21	70	16	61	o
Munich	26	79	9	48	fr
Nice	27	81	20	68	fr
Oslo	17	63	12	54	sh
Paris	24	75	15	59	cl
Prague	24	75	13	55	cl
Reykjavik	—	6	—	43	—
Rome	27	81	16	61	fr
Stockholm	21	70	13	55	cl
Strasbourg	29	84	12	54	fr
Venice	27	81	17	63	fr
Vienna	26	79	12	54	fr
Warsaw	—	8	—	46	—
Zurich	26	79	11	52	—
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	35	95	12	54	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	—
Damascus	40	104	19	66	fr
Jerusalem	31	88	17	63	fr
Tel Aviv	32	90	21	70	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	11	52	5	41	fr
Sydney	17	63	9	48	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	30	86	22	72	r
Beijing	33	91	24	75	fr
Hong Kong	30	86	25	77	cl
Manila	32	90	23	73	st
New Delhi	34	93	27	81	o
Seoul	28	82	21	70	cl
Shanghai	31	88	24	75	st
Singapore	33	91	26	79	st
Taipei	36	97	26	79	o
Tokyo	23	73	18	64	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	38	100	13	55	fr
Cairo	—	22	—	72	—
Cape Town	—	9	—	48	—
Casablanca	27	81	19	66	fr
Harare	—	6	—	43	—
Lagos	27	81	24	75	o
Nairobi	—	14	—	57	—
Tunis	31	88	19	66	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	6	—	43	fr
Caracas	28	82	20	68	cl
Lima	—	15	—	59	o
Mexico City	24	75	12	54	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	o
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	20	68	10	50	pc
Atlanta	36	97	25	77	fr
Boston	28	82	19	66	fr
Chicago	30	86	16	61	fr
Denver	27	81	12	54	st
Detroit	29	84	15	59	fr
Honolulu	32	90	21	70	fr
Houston	35	95	24	75	pc
Los Angeles	28	82	20	68	pc
Miami	34	93	25	77	st
Minneapolis	30	86	17	63	pc
Montreal	23	73	14	57	fr
Nassau	33	91	25	77	cl
New York	29	84	21	70	fr
San Francisco	24	75	14	57	pc
Seattle	25	77	14	57	fr
Toronto	24	75	15	59	fr
Washington	32	90	21	70	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy and stormy. Temp. 23 — 15 (73 — 59). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 19 — 12 (66 — 54). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 38 — 14 (100 — 57). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 32 — 21 (90 — 70). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21 — 13 (70 — 55). ROME: Fair. Temp. 29 — 17 (84 — 63). TEL AVIV: N.A. ZURICH: Cloudy and stormy. Temp. 22 — 14 (72 — 57). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 31 — 27 (88 — 81). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31 — 23 (88 — 73). SEOUL: Showers. Temp. 28 — 21 (82 — 70). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32 — 27 (90 — 81). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 22 - 19 (72 — 66).

BOOKS

THE NEMESIS AFFAIR: A Story of the Death of Dinosaurs and the Ways of Science

By David M. Raup. Illustrated. 220 pages. $14.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by John Gross

DAVID M. RAUP is a paleontologist and a professor of geophysical sciences at the University of Chicago. During the last three years he has also become widely known as a proponent of the theory that many of the mass extinctions of species that are known to have occurred in the prehistoric past were brought about by comets colliding with the earth, and that these collisions have taken place at regular intervals of some 26 million years.

In June 1980 a group of scientists from Berkeley, California, who had been investigating a site in northern Italy, published a paper announcing that they had found a high concentration of the element iridium at the boundary between two geological periods, the Cretaceous and the Tertiary.

The end of the Cretaceous period, roughly 65 million years ago, is known to have witnessed the disappearance of numerous species, including the dinosaur. Iridium, though rare in the earth's crust, is fairly common in some types of meteorites. Putting these facts together, the Berkeley team argued that the mass extinctions had been caused by an asteroid crashing into the earth and led to the breakdown of vital food chains.

Meanwhile Raup and a colleague, J. John Sepkoski Jr., began putting the statistics about the recorded ages of fossils through a computer, and came to the conclusion that extinctions occurred "with clocklike periodicity, every 26 million years."

The astronomers and astrophysicists soon rose to the challenge. Their conjecture, the one that so far seems to fit the facts best, according to Raup, is the theory that the sun has a small companion star that in the course of its orbit passes through a belt of billions of comets beyond the outer planets, and deflects some of the comets toward the earth. The two papers that first proposed this interpetation were received by the journal Nature on the same day, Jan. 3, 1984; the authors of one of them christened the companion star "Nemesis."

To a layman, it seems likely that the idea of a catastrophe coming from outer space is [illegible] to meet with particularly stiff resistance [illegible] tainly you can detect in some of the cri[illegible] of the Nemesis idea that Raup quotes a hi[illegible] earthbound isolationism.

"The Nemesis Affair" is a consistently [illegible]ulating piece of work. Along with its refle[ctions] on the part played by belief-systems in [illegible] it contains a good deal of worthwhile inf[orma]tion about the way ideas circulate among [scien]tists, about the editorial procedures of sc[ientif]ic journals, and about what scientis[ts feel] (ambivalent, on the whole) about sci[ence] reporting in the press at large.

John Gross is on the staff of The New [York] Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bo[okstores] throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not nec[essarily] consecutive.

FICTION

This Week

1 WANDERLUST, by Danielle Steel
2 A MATTER OF HONOR, by Jeffrey Archer
3 THE LAST OF THE BREED, by Louis L'Amour
4 ACT OF WILL, by Barbara Taylor Bradford
5 THE BOURNE SUPREMACY, by Robert Ludlum
6 THE GARDEN OF EDEN, by Ernest Hemingway
7 THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders
8 I'LL TAKE MANHATTAN, by Judith Krantz
9 A PERFECT SPY, by John Le Carré
10 THE GOOD MOTHER, by Sue Miller
11 GONE WITH THE WIND, by Margaret Mitchell
12 LAKE WOBEGON DAYS, by Garrison Keillor
13 BARRIER ISLAND, by John D. MacDonald
14 TAMING A SEA-HORSE, by Robert B. Parker
15 THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jean M. Auel

NONFICTION

1 FATHERHOOD, by Bill Cosby
2 YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE! by Dr. Seuss
3 ROCK HUDSON: His Story, by Rock Hudson and Sara Davidson
4 JAMES HERRIOT'S DOG STORIES, by James Herriot
5 FORD: The Men and the Machine, by Robert Lacey
6 "AND SO IT GOES," by Linda Ellerbee
7 NECESSARY LOSSES, by Judith Viorst
8 BUS 9 TO PARADISE, by Leo Buscaglia
9 WHEN ALL YOU'VE EVER WANTED ISN'T ENOUGH, by Harold S. Kushner
10 A CAST OF KILLERS, by Sidney D. Kirkpatrick
11 IN SEARCH OF THE TROJAN WAR, by Michael Wood
12 THE UNDERGROUND EMPIRE, by James Mills
13 MURROW: His Life and Times, by A. M. Sperber
14 THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A HAT, by Oliver Sacks
15 ENTER TALKING, by Joan Rivers with Richard Meryman

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1 FIT FOR LIFE, by Harvey Diamond and Marilyn Diamond
2 THE ROTATION DIET, by Martin Katahn
3 CALLANETICS, by Callan Pinckney with Sallie Batson
4 THE RICE DIET REPORT, by Judy Moscovitz
5 MEDICAL MAKEOVER, by Robert M. Giller and Kathy Matthews

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	A	G	S		S	A	G	A			G	N	A	T
I	R	O	N		A	T	O	P			R	A	M	A
F	I	L	E		B	L	U	E	P	L	A	T	E	S
F	A	D	E		O	A	T		L	E	M	O	N	S
		F	R	E	T	S		M	A	N				
		I	S	L	E		M	A	N	D	I	B	L	E
W	O	N		L	U	R	E	S		S	O	L	I	D
O	L	G	A		R	O	T	O	R		N	A	S	A
L	I	E	G	E		G	E	N	E	S		C	A	M
F	O	R	E	S	T	E	R		M	U	C	K		
				S	E	T		S	E	E	R	S		
A	P	P	L	E	S		R	A	M		I	M	A	M
G	R	E	E	N	T	H	U	M	B		M	I	L	E
A	O	N	E			O	B	O	E		E	T	O	N
R	A	N	K			G	E	A	R		S	H	E	D

7/23/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FEW of the pairs in a recent tournament reached the excellent slam, as did the team holding the North-South cards shown in the diagram. It is never easy to uncover a slam in the face of an opening bid, and virtually all the West players started the action. In the auction shown, West was content to bid one club followed by two clubs, and North was able to follow his takeout double of one club with a splinter jump to four clubs.

This showed strong interest in a spade slam, and South cue-bid his diamond king, to indicate that his hand was not the total yarborough it might have been. That was all the encouragement his partner needed.

There were numerous chances in six spades. The slam would have been a lay-down with an even trump split, and with the actual three-one division, South needed a favorable development in one of the red suits. The diamonds were lying badly, but the hearts were lying well, and he had no trouble.

The match points were based on the results when the deal was played many years ago in France. On that occasion, as one would expect, few pairs reached the slam. For scoring 1,430 North-South collected 92 out of a possible 100, and their suffering opponents, who had done nothing, had to be content with the remaining 8.

NORTH
♠ A K Q 8
♥ A K Q
♦ A J 8 5 2
♣ 6

WEST
♠ 6
♥ 7 5 2
♦ 9 6
♣ A K Q 10 7 3 2

EAST
♠ J 9 2
♥ J [illegible]
♦ Q 10 [illegible]
♣ 9 4 [illegible]

SOUTH (D)
♠ 10 7 5 4 3
♥ 10 9 8 5 4
♦ K
♣ J 8 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North
Pass	1 ♣	Dbl.
1 ♠	2 ♣	4 ♣
4 ♦	Pass	4 N.T.
5 ♣	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	Pass	

West led the club king.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 22

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	598.50	601
ACF Holding	333.50	336
Aegon	108.40	101
Akzo	157.40	157.30
Ahold	87.90	88.50
Amev	75	77
A'Dam Rubber	10.80	11
Amro Bank	106	106.50
BVG	223	229
Buehrmann T	210	213.50
Caland Hlds	17.50	17.70
Elsevier-NDU	199.50	205
Fokker	84.50	88.50
Gist Brocades	53.70	53.90
Heineken	145	146.80
Hoogovens	106	104.50
KLM	45.20	45.80
Naarden	50.40	50.40
Nat Neder	80	82.20
Nedlloyd	160.50	162.50
NMB	204	212
Oce Vander G	504	507
Pakhoed	58.20	56.50
Philips	49.30	49.50
Robeco	89.70	89.80
Rodamco	132.50	132.50
Rolinco	81.30	82
Rorento	50.20	50.20
Royal Dutch	188.20	189
Unilever	482.50	486.80
Van Ommeren	35.40	36
VMF Stork	306	315
VNU	316	325.50

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index: 282.80
Previous: 286.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2725	2730
Bekaert	11500	N.A.
Cockerill	130	133
Cobepa	4305	N.A.
EBES	4510	4540
GB-Inno-BM	7310	7230
GBL	3075	3115
Gevaert	5400	5700
Hoboken	7160	7160
Intercom	2590	N.A.
Kredietbank	13900	N.A.
Petrofina	8650	8720
Soc Generale	2840	N.A.
Sofina	9850	9850
Solvay	7400	7570
Traction Elec	5550	5650
UCB	7850	N.A.
Unerg	2750	N.A.
Vieille Montagne	5740	5740

Current Stock Index: 3642.86
Previous: 3722.46

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	275.10	279.80
Allianz Vers	2010	2018
Altana	355	358
BASF	237	240
Bayer	245	246.50
Bay. Hypo bank	335	340
Bay Vereinsbank	481	485
BBC	315	311
BHF-Bank	484	486
BMW	542	550
Commerzbank	279	283.50
Conti Gummi	279.80	281.50
Daimler-Benz	1104	1110½
Degussa	360	370
Deutsche Babcock	168	170
Deutsche Bank	735	735
Dresdner Bank	380.50	385
Harpener	270	280
Henkel	407	410
Hochtief	938	963
Hoechst	248.80	241.30
Hoesch	143	145
Horten	174	175
Hussel	534	536
IWKA	245.50	255
Kali + Salz	214	217.50
Karstadt	347	350
Kaufhof	430	432
Kloeckner H-D	208.50	202.50
Kloeckner Werke	72	72.20
Krupp Stahl	139.20	141
Linde	651	668
Lufthansa	164	165
MAN	213	211
Mannesmann	167	170
Muench Rueck	2800	2950
Nixdorf	571	567
PKI	808	810
Porsche	965	969
Preussag	170	172
PWA	224	222
RWE	186.50	189.50
Rheinmetall	380	385
Schering	521	523
SEL	340	340
Siemens	593	590.80
Thyssen	145	145
Veba	239.50	239.30
Volkswagenwerk	442	445.10
Wella	680	711

Commerzbank Index: 1762.40
Previous: 1774.90

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.80	18
Cathay Pacific	5.45	5.40
Cheung Kong	21.20	20.90
China Light	15.30	15.10
Green Island	7.80	7.85
Hang Seng Bank	33.50	33.75
Henderson	2.40	2.35
China Gas	17.10	16.60
HK Electric	9	8.95
HK Realty A	11.20	11.30
HK Hotels	34	33.75
HK Land	5.90	5.90
HK Shang Bank	4.70	4.75
HK Telephone	12.20	11.80
HK Yaumatei	3	3.05
HK Wharf	7.35	7.30
Hutch Whampoa	29.10	28.80
Hysan	0.47	0.47
Jardine	14.20	14
Jardine Sec	14.10	14.30
Kowloon Motor	8.70	8.65
Miramar Hotel	3.425	3.425
New World	6.35	6.20
SHK Props	12.60	12.60
Stelux	1.46	1.44
Swire Pacific A	12.40	12.30
Tai Cheung	1.96	1.95
Wing On Co	1.44	1.45
Winsor	8.10	8.15
World Int'l	2.65	2.675

Hang Seng Index: 1791.83
Previous: 1777.73

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1250	1225
Anglo American	5085	5145
Anglo Am Gold	24800	25000
Barlows	1900	1890
Blyvoor	1880	1850
Buffels	7750	7450
De Beers	3100	3100
Driefontein	5725	5700
Freegold	3200	3450
GFSA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harmony	3825	3825
Hiveld Steel	495	495
Kloof	2400	3400
Nedbank	560	560
Rusplat	4275	4250
SA Brews	1180	1140
St Helena	4525	4550
Sasol	640	643
Welkom	2300	2235

Composite Stock Index: 1898.00
Previous: 1891.70

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	510	510
Allied-Lyons	325	321
Anglo Am Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ass Brit Foods	304	306
Asda-MFI Gp	138	142
Barclays	502	504
Bass	760	755
B.A.T.	378	373
Beecham	408	408
Blue Circle	601	601
BOC Group	308	307
Boots	252	249
Bowater Indus	310	311
BP	583	588
Brit Telecom	188	190
Brit Aerospace	464	465
Britoil	138	140
BTR	278	278
Burmah	395	395
Cable Wireless	655	672
Cadbury Schw	162	165
Charter Cons	248	248
Commercial U	312	311
Cons Gold	427	424
Cookson Group	458	460
Courtaulds	277	277
Dalgety	268	268
De Beers	617	620
Driefontein	$11⅝	$11⅝
Fisons	606	608
Free St Ged	[illegible]	[illegible]
GEC	188	190
Gen Accident	837	837
GKN	333	337
Glaxo	955	950
Grand Met	368	371
GRE	897	899
Guinness	303	303
GUS	11⅞	11⅞
Hanson	149	149
Hawker	521	521
ICI	991	986
Imperial Group	496	496
Jaguar	506	538
Land Securities	325	327
Legal General	251	251
Lloyds Bank	397	404
Lonrho	243	241
Lucas	560	563
Marks and Sp	199	197
Metal Box	730	740
Midland Bank	539	544
Nat West Bank	502	504
P and O	490	490
Pilkington	411	418
Plessey	216	216
Prudential	836	837
Racal Elect	172	176
Randfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rank	499	505
Reed Intl	978	[illegible]
Reuters	480	473
Royal Dutch £	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rover	38	46
RTZ	547	544
Saatchi	680	688
Sainsbury	372	374
Sears Holdings	117½	117½
Shell	773	771
STC	158	156
Std Chartered	754	752
Storehouse	311	310
Sun Alliance	694	702
Tate and Lyle	565	571
Tesco	363	363
Thorn EMI	447	447
T.I. Group	505	505
Trafalgar Hse	269	268
THF	151	151
Ultramar	161	161
Unilever £	17 3/32	17¼
United Biscuits	225	226
Vickers	418	418
War Loan 3½ £	37⅝	37⅝
Woolworth	615	610

F.T.30 Index: 1274.70
Previous: 1274.30
F.T.S.E.100 Index: 1589.30
Previous: 1568.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	22850	22850
Cigahotels	4720	4675
CIR	12495	12280
Cred Ital	3270	3311
Eridania	4860	4900
Farmitalia	13410	13930
Fiat	13130	12095
Generali	128250	128990
IFI	23450	24600
Italcementi	72900	72600
Italgas	3210	3199
Italmobiliari	122400	124100
Mediobanca	236000	233400
Montedison	3250	3280
NBA	3465	3500
Olivetti	15980	16050
Pirelli	5105	5030
RAS	48450	48600
Rinascente	1007	1011
SIP	3370	3410
SME	2110	2060
Snia	4990	4980
Standa	12480	12150
Stet	5855	5101

MIB Current Index: 1535
Previous: 1537

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	730	749
Alsthom Atl.	358	375
Av Dassault	1250	1246
Bancaire	1180	1200
BIC	594	590
Bongrain	1890	1872
Bouygues	1200	1220
BSN-GD	3800	3850
Carrefour	3210	3230
Chargeurs	1181	1195
Club Med	544	545
Darty	3400	3445
Dumez	1415	1434
Elf-Aquitaine	280	282.50
Europe 1	1208	1220
Gen Eaux	1132	1170
Hachette	2610	2640
Lafarge Cop	1273	1270
Legrand	4040	4005
Lesieur	1089	1070
l'Oreal	3710	3672
Martell	1525	1530
Matra	2325	2380
Merlin	3430	3448
Michelin	3005	2970
Moet Hennessy	2140	2230
Moulinex	65.50	65.30
Occidentale	1019	985
Pernod Ric	736	740
Perrier	795	784
Peugeot	910	949
Printemps	532	530
Radiotechn	874	890
Redoute	1735	1735
Roussel Uclaf	1440	1420
Sanofi	695	705
Skis Rossignol	1240	1240
Telemecan	3300	3325
Thomson CSF	1448	1420
Total	371	369

CAC Index: 363.70
Previous: 364.70

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.20	3.30
Cold Storage	3.38	3.36
DBS	6.80	6.80
Fraser Neave	7.35	7.30
How Par	2.86	2.86
Hume	1.70	1.76
Inchcape	2	2.02
Lum Chang	0.86	0.865
Malayan Banking	3.64	3.66
OCBC	6.90	7.05
OUB	2.84	2.86
OUE	2.11	2.12
Shangri-la	N.Q.	2.78
Sime Darby	1.34	1.35
S'pore Airlines	7.30	7.25
S'pore Land	3.54	3.40
S'pore Press	7.75	7.85
S Steamship	1.14	1.16
St Trading	2.75	2.80
UOB	3.92	3.92
United Overseas	1.01	1.01

Straits Times Ind Index: 730.70
Previous: 734.18

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	193	191
Alfa Laval	322	325
Asea	372	369
Astra	683	675
Atlas Copco	214	212
Beijer	151	150
Boliden	210	280
Electrolux	275	273
Ericsson	227	228
Esselte	530	570
Fermenta	151	148
Handelsbanken	403	400
Pharmacia	221	220
Saab-Scania	740	750
Sandvik	180	177
Skanska	168	166
SKF	341	340
SwedishMatch	355	N.Q.
Volvo	385	378

Affaersvaerlden Index: 679.56
Previous: 673.40

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.62	3.50
ANZ	4.45	4.45
BHP	8.38	8.38
Boral	4.13	4.13
Bougainville	2.58	2.65
Coles Myer	5	5
Comalco	2.20	2.18
CRA	5.88	5.84
CSR	2.92	2.92
Dunlop	3.20	3.30
Elders Ixl	4.95	5
ICI Australia	2.47	2.46
Magellan	1.10	1.10
MIM	1.77	1.77
Nat Aust Bank	5.06	5.12
News Corp	19.70	19.80
N Broken Hill	1.83	1.80
Poseidon	2.80	2.80
Qld Coal Trust	1.72	1.69
Santos	3.35	3.45
Thomas Nation	3.20	3.20
Western Mining	3.18	3.22
Westpac Banking	4.48	4.55
Woodside	0.82	0.82

All Ordinaries Index: 1136.80
Previous: 1135.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	424	421
Asahi Chemical	825	805
Asahi Glass	1270	1280
Bank of Tokyo	811	820
Bridgestone	678	665
Canon	883	922
Casio	1290	1270
C.Itoh	418	414
Dai Nippon Print	1940	1950
Daiwa House	1460	1420
Daiwa Securities	1700	1720
Fanuc	5950	5840
Fuji Bank	1560	1560
Fuji Photo	2670	2670
Fujitsu	835	840
Hitachi	770	780
Hitachi Cable	942	948
Honda	1010	1030
Japan Air Lines	10500	10600
Kajima	911	885
Kansai Power	3300	3280
Kawasaki Steel	202	200
Kirin Brewery	1510	1520
Komatsu	441	449
Kubota	390	380
Kyocera	3550	3310
Matsu Elec Inds	1230	1230
Matsu Elec Works	1360	1370
Mitsubishi Bank	1540	1519
Mitsubishi Chem	615	607
Mitsubishi Elec	346	352
Mitsubishi Heavy	425	426
Mitsubishi Corp	850	851
Mitsui and Co	478	505
Mitsukoshi	1300	1250
Mitsumi	N.Q.	950
NEC	1240	1220
NGK Insulators	857	805
Nikko Sec	1420	1410
Nippon Kogaku	915	918
Nippon Oil	1320	1280
Nippon Steel	187	187
Nippon Yusen	448	450
Nissan	559	564
Nomura Sec	2600	2620
Olympus	1020	1010
Pioneer	1920	1950
Ricoh	785	785
Sharp	848	835
Shimazu	918	915
Shinetsu Chemical	914	878
Sony	2910	2910
Sumitomo Bank	1990	1950
Sumitomo Chem	409	407
Sumitomo Marine	1040	1040
Sumitomo Metal	148	144
Taisei Corp	575	545
Taisho Marine	940	940
Takeda Chem	1780	1770
TDK	3180	3140
Teijin	502	500
Tokio Marine	1420	1430
Tokyo Elec. Power	4870	4810
Toppan Printing	1510	1530
Toray Ind	613	607
Toshiba	424	428
Toyota	1300	1300
Yamaichi Sec	1380	1380

Nikkei 225: 17439.22
Previous: 17322.22
New Index: 1395.82
Previous: 1386.63

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6435	6400
Alusuisse	605	630
Autophon	7000	7000
Bank Leu	3325	3325
Brown Boveri	1440	1700
Ciba Geigy	3000	3100
Credit Suisse	3630	3620
Electrowatt	3175	3300
Interdiscount	4625	4850
Jacob Suchard	7750	8000
Jelmoli	3210	3300
Landis Gyr	1720	1800
Moevenpick	4050	4300
Nestle	7850	7775
Oerlikon-B	1560	1490
Roche Baby	9800	9800
Sandoz	1480	1510
Schindler	3300	3400
Sulzer	542	555
Surveillance	3930	4175
Swissair	1240	1325
SBC	492	508
Swiss Reinsurance	2475	2800
Swiss Volksbank	2280	2390
Union Bank	5320	5470
Winterthur	6025	6200
Zurich Ins	2750	3000

SBC Index: 581.20
Previous: 600.40

*N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *July 21*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
				July 21	
1500	Abti Prce	$22⅞	22¾	22¾	
14500	Agnico E	$24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
1825	Agra Ind A	$16	16	16	
8310	Alt Energy	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2800	Alta Nat	$12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ½
1865	Algoma St	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
15325	A Barick	$14¼	14	14⅛	
13930	Atco I f	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
63092	BCED	370	360	365	— 5
2600	BCED A	$6¼	5¾	5¾	— ¼
198	BP Canada	$27¼	27¼	27¼	
21982	Bank BC	310	300	300	— 5
57942	Bank N S	$16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
1100	Baton	$23½	23½	23½	
44724	Bonanza R	138	132	132	— 3
200	Bralorne	140	140	140	+15
9750	Bramalea	$23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
24839	BCFP	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
8805	BC Res	125	122	122	+ 2
6007	BC Phone	$27⅞	27¼	27⅜	
1820	Brunswk	$12⅝	12½	12½	+ ¼
1100	Budd Con	$35½	35½	35½	
25725	CAE	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
732	CCL A	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
5455	CCL B f	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
2300	Cad Frv	$23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
2400	Campeau f	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
512	C Nor West	$13½	13½	13½	
51750	C Packrs	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
400	CGE	$100	100	100	— ½
107112	CI Bk Com	$17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
90165	CTire A f	$14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
300	C Util B	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
5800	Cara	$9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2600	Celanese	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
1000	Celan 175 p	$21½	21	21½	
1811	Centrl Tr	$16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
67275	Cineplex	$19⅝	19	19⅛	— ½
24100	C Distb A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8600	CDistb B f	$7	7	7	
2700	CTL Bank	$10⅛	10	10	
300	Conwest A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7800	Coseka R	85	80	85	+10
800	Conron A	$18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
550	Crownx	$29⅞	29½	29½	— ½
25176	Czar Res	130	121	125	+ 3
12250	Denison A p	$6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
12500	Denison B f	$6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3900	Develcon	280	270	270	—30
4157	Dickmn A f	$8	7½	7¾	— ⅛
557	Dickmn B	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
6150	Dofasco	$27	26⅜	27	+ ½
10500	Donohue	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
5740	Du Pont A	$36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
29200	Dylex A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
100	Elcthom X	$11½	11½	11½	— ¼
3250	Equity Svr	410	405	405	— 5
4400	FCA Intl	$18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
100	C Falcon C	$18	18	18	— ⅛
11285	Ficnbrdge	$19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
7780	Fed Ind A	$17	16⅞	16⅞	
1400	F City Fin	$14⅛	14¼	14¼	
1964	Gendis A	$19½	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
2600	Geac Comp	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
1200	Gibraltar	$9⅛	9	9	— ¼
71700	Goldcorp f	$6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
200	Gratt G	$21	20	21	+ 1
35330	Gt. Forest	$26½	25¾	25⅞	— ¼
750	Greyhnd	$27¼	27¼	27¼	
206	H Group A	450	450	450	
1534	Hawker	$27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
2300	Hayes D	$15	14⅝	14⅝	
5125	Hees Intl	$33¾	33⅛	33⅛	
300	Hollinger I	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
640	H Bay Co	$27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
40244	Imasco	$38⅝	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
2700	Indal	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
2900	Inglis	$20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
500	Inland Gas	$12	12	12	
20600	I Corona p	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
23925	Intl Thom	$11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
17441	Inter Pipe	$41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ¼
4986	Ipsco	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
6808	Jannock	$25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
1800	Kelsey H	$25½	25¼	25½	
1227	Kerr Add	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
14445	Labatt	$23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
1500	Lacana	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1150	LOnt Cem	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
124000	Loblaw Co	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4100	Lumonics	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
35582	Magna A f	$35⅛	33⅞	35⅛	+1⅜
600	MDS H A	$17	17	17	— ¼
15100	MICC	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10675	Mclan H X	$19¾	19½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1900	Maritime f	$15¼	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
3085	Molson A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Molson B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5100	Murphy	$15½	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
4238	Nabisco L	$39	37½	[illegible]	[illegible]
148263	Noranda	$17¼	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
10618	Norcen	$12⅝	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
294599	Nva AltA f	445	440	[illegible]	[illegible]
32600	Nowsco W	$11¼	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
40379	NuWst sp A	29	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
516	Oakwood	230	230	[illegible]	[illegible]
24350	Omnibus p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12515	Oshawa A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3090	Pac W Airln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	Pamour	$10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
3600	PanCan P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4800	Pembina	$14	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Pine Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27586	Placer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11100	Que Sturg o	410	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
7300	Rayrock f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8950	Redpath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25300	ReedSt 1 Sp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Rogers A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300	Roman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Rothman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11848	Sceptre	250	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
1320	Scotts f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9643	Sears Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1128	SHL Systm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2900	Selkirk A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33540	Shell Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54080	Sherritt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Slater B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4840	Southam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Spar Aero f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
78081	Stelco A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18000	Sulpetro	55	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
2400	Teck Cor A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33930	Teck B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4975	Tex Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12780	Thom N A	$31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31748	Tor Dm Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5490	Torstar B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1816	Traders A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
240	Trns Mt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5300	Trinity Res	43	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
14645	TrnAlta UA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110144	TrCan PL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18106	Trimac	255	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
24312	Trilon A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5100	Trizec A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
535795	Turbo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5800	Unicorp A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2798	U Entprise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	U Keno	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
11700	Versil A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4000	Vestgron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1650	Wardair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
348	Weldwod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1980	Westmin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9040	Weston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
419	Woodwd A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 11,[illegible] shares.

TSE 300 Index: Close 3,0[illegible]

Montreal

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close
8735	Bank Mont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3100	BombrdrA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14355	BombrdrB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1200	CB Pak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30113	Cascades	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	CIL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2560	CanBam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1668	DomTxtA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600	MntTrst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44909	NatBk Cda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22157	Noverco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70290	Power Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12378	Provigo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	RollandA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31225	Royal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1350	RoyTrstco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
319	SteinbrgA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Sales 2,536,844 shares.

Industrials Index: Close 1,[illegible]

BUSINESS PEOPLE IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY —FOR THE LATEST NEWS ON CORPORATE MANAGEMENT CHANGES—WORLDWIDE

مكتبة الأصيل

SPORTS

[V]ANTAGE POINT / Thomas Boswell

[A]iling Howser: Here's Hoping

Washington Post Service

[B]ALTIMORE — Last Tues[day] by the batting cage at the [All-S]tar Game, I felt somebody [poke] me in the ribs with a bat [handle]. It was Dick Howser, the [Amer]ican League's manager.

"[Ju]st wanted to say hello," he [said]. "How's it goin'?"

[We] talked a couple of minutes [about] the pitchers on his World [Series] champion Kansas City [Royal]s who had gone sour, and [his te]am's recent 11-game losing [streak], which had given him [what] he thought were weeks of [migrai]n headaches.

"[Se]e ya next week in Balti[more]," said Howser.

[Ho]wser has always been full of [surpr]ises. Nobody thought a [light-h]itting utility man who [looked] like a cheerful mouse [would] be a major-league manag[er] [and a] leader of hard men. But he [won 10]3 games his first year.

[Nobo]dy thought a rookie man[ager] would ever stand up to [George] Steinbrenner and throw [the j]ob he had worked toward [for y]ears just so he could do the [right] thing by a friend. But [he] did. When Steinbrenner [wanted] to fire coach Mike Ferra[ro as] a scapegoat, Howser said, "[He] goes, we both go." They [w]ent — with dignity.

[Nob]ody thought Howser could [win a d]ivision flag with a team as [thin as] the '84 Royals, or a world [title wit]h a club as full of holes as [the '85] Royals — but he did both. [What m]anager ever did more with [less in c]onsecutive seasons?

[Nob]ody ever thought the [quiet,] serious, inconspicuous [Howser] would become one of the [most po]pular and respected men [in the g]ame.

[Most] of all, nobody ever [thought] Howser would wake up [one day] at age 49 with a brain [tumor t]he size of a golf ball.

[On th]e evening of the All-Star [Game,] people started noticing that Howser was forgetting the names of players and seemed confused. By Thursday, he was in the hospital. Friday the diagnosis was in. He didn't make the trip to Baltimore this week.

On Tuesday in Kansas City, he was to have four hours of surgery to remove the tumor from the left front of his brain. Doctors say he has a 90 percent chance of surviving the surgery; they will not know for another day whether the tumor is benign or malignant.

Seldom has the sport been more saddened or more united than it has been the last four days. One of our worst habits is that we often take the best for granted while seldom overlooking the worst. Suddenly it's as if everybody has realized how special and unique Howser is.

"It's going to be a long 24 hours for a lot of us," said George Brett on Monday night. "Dick wasn't popular because he tried to be. He didn't try. He was popular because he was a nice guy. He always laid all his cards on the table. . . . Everybody knows he'll accept this battle."

Dick Howser

Ferraro, the coach Howser defended against Steinbrenner in 1980, is Kansas City's interim manager. Ferraro is not only one of Howser's closest friends and, as irony would have it, is about the only man in the game who might understand what Howser is enduring. Ferraro overcame kidney cancer in 1983.

"Dick has always been a great inspiration to me. We were utility men sitting on the end of the Yankee bench in 1968. Throughout the '70s, he helped me when I was managing in the minors. He was my example of how it should be done," said Ferraro on Monday. "Now I hope I can be an inspiration to him."

As a team, the Royals have had an almost uniform reaction to Howser's misfortune. First, of course, they are rooting and praying for him.

"Here I thought I had a problem with being out of the lineup [with a shoulder injury]," said Brett. "How trivial does that sound right now? All the little problems that you let eat at you in this game or in your life are back in perspective.

"We just want Dick to come back so that when people look at him they think nothing ever happened. Just so he has a normal life. Whether he comes back to managing. . . . We hope so, but that's not what we're thinking about now."

Since 1958, baseball has always tended to take Howser a bit for granted. That won't happen again. For now, as a long and worrisome couple of days began, let's just leave it with what people all around the game are thinking and hoping: Dick, see you next trip in.

Red Sox Skid Continues; Lead Shrinks to 5 Games

The Associated Press

OAKLAND, California — Having watched his club lose for the fifth time in six games, John McNamara was not in a conversational mood.

"There's not much to say when you get only three hits," said the frustrated manager after the Oakland A's posted a 5-2 triumph over his sagging Boston Red Sox. "We've got to get people healthy."

That would help. While Jim Rice, Tony Armas, Sammy Stewart and Dennis Boyd are unable to play — and Bill Buckner (foot) and Wade Boggs (back) are injured but in the lineup — Boston is watching its lead wither away in the American League East.

On Monday night, left-hander Curt Young pitched a three-hitter over 8⅔ innings and Dave Kingman and Tony Phillips hit home runs to help reduce the Red Sox advantage over the New York Yankees to five games.

"Thank God we've got some room," McNamara said. "We have leeway. . . . But you can run out of leeway."

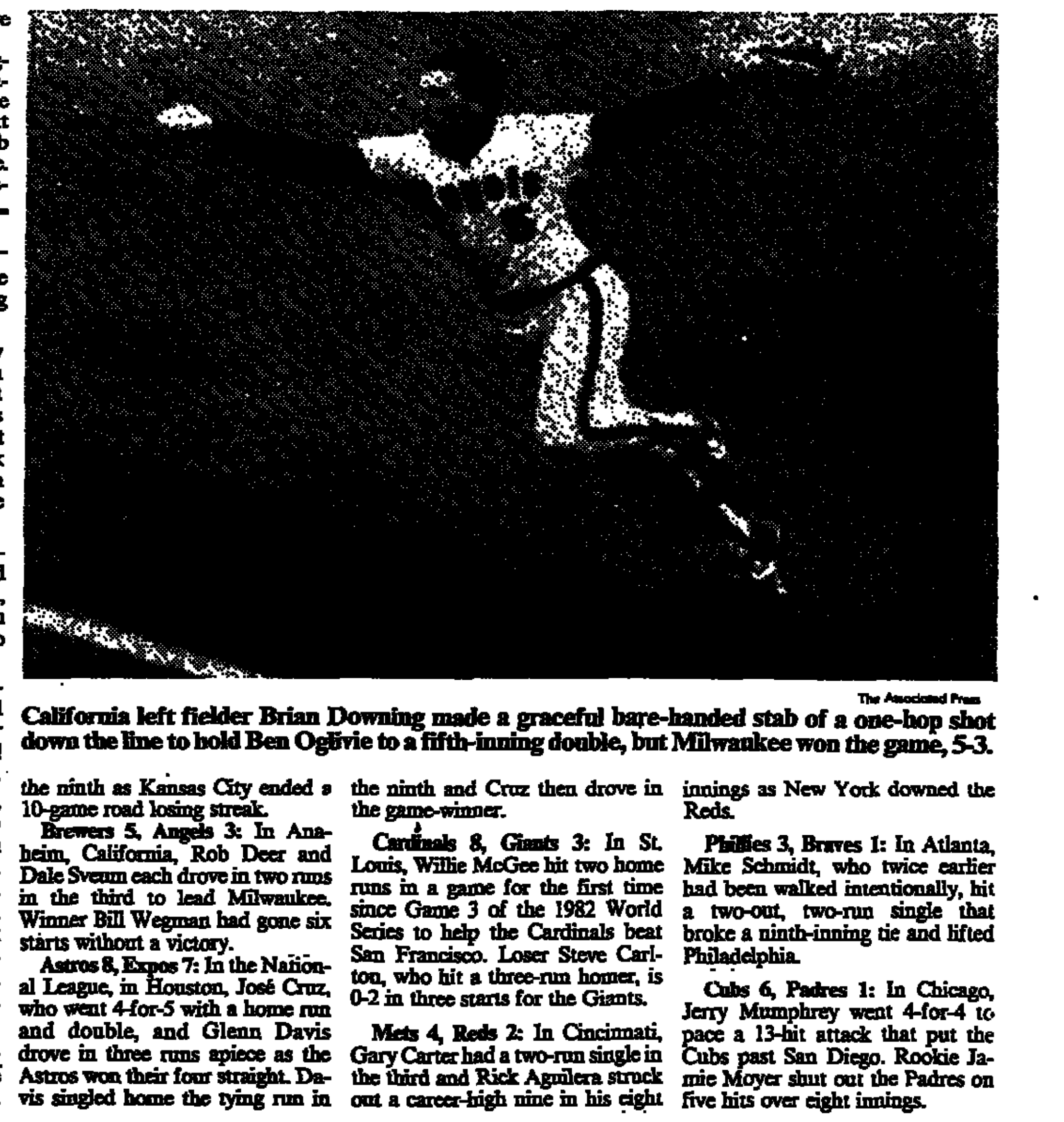
In beating Boston for only the third time in 10 games this year, the last-place A's won their sixth game in their last seven outings.

Bruce Hurst, making his first start since suffering a groin injury May 31, lasted 5⅓ innings. He entered with a 9-2 lifetime mark against Oakland, but gave up five runs, seven hits (including both homers) and three walks while striking out two.

Young, who retired 14 straight batters at one point, fanned four and walked five. He surrendered singles to Marty Barrett in the first and Kevin Romine in the third. One out shy of his second shutout and third complete game of the year, Young walked Don Baylor and served up Dwight Evans's 13th home run of the year in the ninth. Doug Bair came on to get the final out.

"I tried to keep them off-stride," said Young. "Without Rice and Armas it was a lot easier. They're struggling right now, and we have to take advantage of that."

With one out in the fourth, Kingman hit his 22d homer of the season and No. 16 lifetime against the Red Sox — the most he has hit against any American League club — to give the A's a 2-0 advantage. Hurst then walked Carney Lansford and Dusty Baker, and Dwayne Murphy followed with run-scoring single to right.


The Associated Press
California left fielder Brian Downing made a graceful bare-handed stab of a one-hop shot down the line to hold Ben Oglivie to a fifth-inning double, but Milwaukee won the game, 5-3.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Yankees 8, Rangers 4: In New York, Mike Pagliarulo's three-run homer highlighted a four-run first inning that started the Yankees past Texas. Ranger shortstop Scott Fletcher extended his hitting streak to 17 games, the longest this year in the league, with a double in the fifth.

Indians 5, White Sox 2: In Cleveland, Mel Hall, seriously injured last season in an auto accident, drove in two runs with his 17th home run of the year and a single to help the Indians cool off Chicago.

Blue Jays 8, Mariners 3: In Seattle, Jesse Barfield and George Bell hit back-to-back homers to trigger a five-run fourth that finished Mark Huismann and the Mariners.

Twins 1, Tigers 0: In Detroit, Kent Hrbek's sixth-inning bloop single scored Kirby Puckett from first base with the game's only run. Puckett was halfway between third and home when shortstop Allen Trammell, who had taken a weak throw from rightfielder Kirk Gibson, unloaded a relay that bounced in front of the plate. The Tigers had won five straight.

Royals 6, Orioles 1: In Baltimore, Steve Balboni doubled in the eighth and hit a two-run homer in the ninth as Kansas City ended a 10-game road losing streak.

Brewers 5, Angels 3: In Anaheim, California, Rob Deer and Dale Sveum each drove in two runs in the third to lead Milwaukee. Winner Bill Wegman had gone six starts without a victory.

Astros 8, Expos 7: In the National League, in Houston, José Cruz, who went 4-for-5 with a home run and double, and Glenn Davis drove in three runs apiece as the Astros won their four straight. Davis singled home the tying run in the ninth and Cruz then drove in the game-winner.

Cardinals 8, Giants 3: In St. Louis, Willie McGee hit two home runs in a game for the first time since Game 3 of the 1982 World Series to help the Cardinals beat San Francisco. Loser Steve Carlton, who hit a three-run homer, is 0-2 in three starts for the Giants.

Mets 4, Reds 2: In Cincinnati, Gary Carter had a two-run single in the third and Rick Aguilera struck out a career-high nine in his eight innings as New York downed the Reds.

Phillies 3, Braves 1: In Atlanta, Mike Schmidt, who twice earlier had been walked intentionally, hit a two-out, two-run single that broke a ninth-inning tie and lifted Philadelphia.

Cubs 6, Padres 1: In Chicago, Jerry Mumphrey went 4-for-4 to pace a 13-hit attack that put the Cubs past San Diego. Rookie Jamie Moyer shut out the Padres on five hits over eight innings.

[M]idsummer Nightmare at Sunderland

ROB HUGHES

International Herald Tribune

[LOND]ON — Ninety-nine times out of a [hundred] the price of failure in soccer is a [chea]p version of what most of us expect: [you lose,] you go.

[La]wrie McMenemy has achieved the [no-win-n]o-lose situation. He has just managed [the worst] season in Sunderland's 108 years of [history;] he has more than doubled the club's [loss]es; and when he returns from holi[day in] Florida he will resume as the highest-[paid man]aging director in English soccer.

"[The future of the club] is firmly in Lawrie McMenemy's [hands... he'll g]et it right," said Sunderland's million[aire chair]man, Tom Cowie, after the balance [sheet was] published in McMenemy's absence a [...]

[McMen]emy earned £166,078 ($249,120) in [his 1]0 months as Sunderland's manager. [His salar]y, and those of the coaching staff he [brought] with him from Southampton, inflated [the salar]y tab by £90,000 — to more than [...]

[Sunder]land lost £177,440 in player trades last [season an]d spent £479,278 more than its in[come, inc]reasing the total debt to £691,000.

[Starting] a new financial year last Monday, [the club h]ad wrote off another £500,000 by of[floading] David Hodgson, a former Liverpool [play]er, to Norwich City on a free transfer. [Hodgson] is 25, the prime of sporting life, but he [and McM]enemy clashed violently in the locker [room las]t October, after which Hodgson be[came a £]450,000 reserve.

[That m]oney, spent four years ago, was some[body's] "mistake." But it all adds up — or, [under] the century-old Micawber principles [of ex]penditure in excess of income equaling [misery, d]oes not add up at all.

[Su]nderland could not afford to send [McMene]my the way of 1,500 sacked managers [before hi]m. He has the cushion of a three-year [contract] and a seat on the board, and there is a [certain] inevitability about the conclusion in Sunderland's annual accounts: "It was the worst season in the club's history. . . [but] under Lawrie McMenemy we are confident of a significantly better season in 1986-87."

Optimistic, but somewhat diluted from Chairman Cowie's messianic message of a year ago: "I'm very proud to have landed the best manager in the United Kingdom. The man is magic. He has charisma, ability and great personal charm. Sunderland can become one of the best football teams in the world."

One harrowing season later, with Sunderland taken to the brink of relegation to Division Three, the chairman's theme was a bit different: "To say I'm happy with our situation would be ridiculous. Of course I'm not. But Lawrie won't go just because I want him to. If Lawrie wants to go that's his prerogative."

Cowie may be more the cause of Sunderland's decline than McMenemy. He wrote McMenemy a contract that would bankrupt the club to buy out. So the chairman has had to stay his own impatience (sewing the seeds of instability, he had previously fired at will four managers in five years).

In his own word, Cowie made McMenemy "unsackable." He brought home the prodigal son — the 6-foot-4 (1.93-meter) former Guardsman born and bred in soccer's Northeast hotbed, made famous by television and a decade in charge of Southampton's rise from small-town club to European contender.

But the marriage of Cowie's business acumen and McMenemy's flamboyance has not yet halted the downward spiral of Sunderland's "sleeping giant."

McMenemy found at least three in the bed. Cowie's rule remains bitterly disputed by director and major shareholder Barry Batey; acrimony has spilled over into court action and extraordinary meetings to try to bar Batey from traveling on the team bus.

McMenemy once hung a bickering player on a dressing room peg and might well be driven to a boardroom repeat. "The squabbling must stop," he said during the desperate fight against relegation last April. "The Southampton boardroom wasn't an easy place to be, but it was idyllic compared to Roker Park."

Sunderland, he said, was riddled with bad habits from top to bottom. He pledged that those on the playing side would be sorted out this summer. They include some expensive internationals he bought (George Burley, Eric Gates, Frank Gray and Alan Kennedy) who, by his own admission, were not suited to roughing it in Division Two.

But some Sunderland followers are asking questions. It's cliché in the Northeast that industry prospered when Sunderland did well, and vice versa. Now, amid devastating cutbacks in the shipyards, the unemployed are expected to support the club on dole money. Astonishingly they do: McMenemy's arrival spurred attendancies in excess of 20,000.

The workingmen know the club is tearing itself to pieces. They want to believe McMenemy's boast that he is the best man in the business to set the situation right.

But the fans would be a little happier had he not spent so much of this crucial summer fortifying his earnings by pontificating on television about the far-off World Cup. "If he is anything of a club man," says an official of one fan group, "he should offer to work for less. He surely doesn't need £4,000 a week — more than some fans earn in a year. If he took a cut we'd know his heart was in the right place."

The Sunderland fan is the most loyal on earth. But he is not on holiday in Florida and he is not on Tom Cowie's grouse moors. He is at home fretting, feeling he's left holding one of the most expensive babies in history.

[Fo]r Colombian Climber Meets an Alpine Downfall

[B]y Samuel Abt
[Inter]national Herald Tribune

[ALPE] D'HUEZ, France — [It] was a day off for the Tour [de Franc]e, a rest day, but for Luis [Herrera] there was no rest after he [finished] Monday's climb to Alpe [d'Huez in] 129th place.

[Recogn]ized as the finest climber [in the] bicycle race, Herrera re[turned ne]arly in tears to the scene [of his gr]eatest triumph. Two years [ago he w]on the Alpine stage finish[ing at Al]pe d'Huez and became the [first Col]ombian and the first ama[teur to w]in a daily stage since the [Tour star]ted in 1903.

[On Monday] he wobbled in near[ly 30 min]utes behind the winner, [Bernard] Hinault, and fell from [seventh] overall to 21st. Now 46 [minutes a]nd 31 seconds behind the [leader,] Greg LeMond, Herrera['s] Tour de France is over.

"[When] we came down the Gali[bier," he] said, referring to the first [of three] climbs, "I felt all the [energy] drain out of me." He was [...] the peak, 2,460 meters [(8,000 fe]et) high. "But by the time [we got] to the Alpe d'Huez climb," [he conti]nued, "I wanted to quit. [Then I] thought of what it would [do to] the team kept me going."

[Tearf]ully, the 25-year-old [Herrera] answered many of the [quest]ions he had been asked [since] Monday morning's start in [Briançon]. They all concerned his [poor pe]rformance despite his sta[tus as] favorite when the race [began J]uly 4.

[Herrer]a seemed to flinch a bit [when ask]ed if he thought he had let [down the] fans in bicycle-mad Co[lombia.] "No, I think I have done my best" he said through an interpreter. "I think I have nothing to apologize for."

Later, in this mountaintop resort, he admitted that "this setback hurts worse than you think. If the race had started in the mountains it would be different."

But the tour started outside Paris and took 12 days to reach the first mountains, the Pyrenees. By then the fast pace deliberately set by other teams to wear down the Colombian climbers had weakened Herrera. He also lost five minutes in the team time trial and five teammates through injury and disqualification for slowness.

So the man who this year won two of the world's most demanding mountain races, the Tour of Colombia and the Clasico RCN, has come no closer than fourth place in the tour's mountains.

The polka-dot jersey that denotes the king of the mountains (and worn by Herrera last year) is now the property of LeMond, as is the yellow jersey of the overall leader on least elapsed time. LeMond and Hinault held a press conference Tuesday morning to discuss their breakaway on Monday, an exploit celebrated by the French press as the stuff of tour legends.

Both La Vie Claire riders were friendly and smiling, if guarded in their predictions. Hinault, who led the five-minute winning breakaway, promised to keep the race lively and to make LeMond earn the victory that is universally conceded to him. The second-place Hinault trails his American teammate by two minutes and 45 seconds, nearly five minutes ahead of the third-place Urs Zimmermann.

"There's still the time trial to come" Hinault said, referring to a 58-kilometer (36-mile) individual race against the clock on Thursday in St. Etienne. "It will be me against Greg. Anything can happen in a time trial. I've beaten people by three minutes in a time trial before."

He has, but not riders of LeMond's quality. Knowing that, LeMond smiled sweetly at this latest flare-up in their rivalry.

The Frenchman did promise that if he still trailed after the time trial, he would not attack in the last challenging climb, up the Puy de Dôme on Friday. That 1,415-meter peak near the city of Clermont-Ferrand is rated beyond category in difficulty.

It will be Herrera's last chance to add to the three ascents he has won since he entered the race in 1984.

His victory here continues to resound. Tuesday evening, Herrera, the other Colombians on the Café de Colombia and Postobon teams and their many camp followers were honored by Alpe d'Huez.

The town solemnly dedicated a plaque, set into an Alpine boulder, to the memory of the Colombians killed by the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano in Armero last November. The only link between the two places, officials here said, was Herrera.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Mauritius Is No. 29 to Boycott Games

PORT-LOUIS, Mauritius (AFP) — Mauritius on Tuesday joined the boycott of the Commonwealth Games, becoming the 29th country to withdraw before Thursday's opening ceremonies in Edinburgh.

Grenada, Cyprus, Sri Lanka and the Seychelles joined the boycotting ranks on Monday; protesting Britain's failure to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, half of the 58 teams originally expected have now withdrawn from the games.

For the Record

Brazilian Julio Cesar Chavez will defend his junior lightweight title against American Rocky Lockridge in Monte Carlo on August 3, the World Boxing Council said Monday in Rio de Janeiro. (AFP)

Quotable

• Joe DiMaggio, on why he had attended the Gerry Cooney-Eddie Gregg fight, which attracted only 1,537 spectators in San Francisco: "Because I enjoy my privacy." (NYT)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Dykstra, N.Y.	81	228	42	77	.338
Brooks, Mon.	77	300	49	101	.337
Backman, N.Y.	63	223	41	75	.336
Raines, Mon.	83	331	55	111	.335
C. Brown, S.F.	78	283	38	94	.332
Gwynn, S.D.	92	359	61	119	.331
Sax, L.A.	88	358	51	114	.326
Oberkfell, Atl.	86	287	33	89	.310
Bass, Hou.	92	344	47	103	.299
Ray, Pit.	85	316	37	94	.297

Runs: Gwynn, San Diego, 61; Murphy, Atlanta, 57; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 56; Carter, New York, 55; Hayes, Philadelphia, 55; Raines, Montreal, 55.

RBIs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 71; Carter, New York, 70; G. Davis, Houston, 65; Parker, Cincinnati, 63; Brooks, Montreal, 58.

Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 119; Sax, Los Angeles, 114; Raines, Montreal, 111; Bass, Houston, 103; Sandberg, Chicago, 102.

Doubles: Hayes, Philadelphia, 27; R. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 24; Strawberry, New York, 24; Dunston, Chicago, 23; Sax, Los Angeles, 23.

Triples: Samuel, Philadelphia, 8; Coleman, St. Louis, 7; McGee, St. Louis, 6; Moreno, Atlanta, 6; Raines, Montreal, 6.

Home Runs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 21; G. Davis, Houston, 20; Parker, Cincinnati, 19; Marshall, Los Angeles, 18; Horner, Atlanta, 17; Stubbs, Los Angeles, 17.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 58; E. Davis, Cincinnati, 45; Raines, Montreal, 44; Duncan, Los Angeles, 35; Doran, Houston, 33.

PITCHING (8 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Kerfeld, Houston, 7-1, .875, 2.50; S. Fernandez, New York, 12-2, .857, 2.83; Ojeda, New York, 11-2, .846, 2.13; Burke, Montreal, 7-2, .778, 2.19; Darling, New York, 9-3, .750, 2.82.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 174; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 142; Welch, Los Angeles, 113; Z. Smith, Atlanta, 111; Fernandez, New York, 110.

Saves: Reardon, Montreal, 22; D. Smith, Houston, 17; Worrell, St. Louis, 16; Franco, Cincinnati, 15; Gossage, San Diego, 15; Le. Smith, Chicago, 15.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs, Bos.	85	321	59	116	.361
Mattingly, N.Y.	94	400	64	136	.340
Easler, N.Y.	86	313	43	105	.335
Puckett, Min.	93	403	69	135	.335
Rice, Bos.	90	362	57	120	.331
Yount, Mil.	78	291	47	95	.326
Bell, Tor.	93	373	65	121	.324
Fletcher, Tex.	84	288	48	92	.319
Joyner, Cal.	92	369	57	117	.317
Fernandez, Tor.	95	395	58	125	.316

Runs: R. Henderson, New York, 88; Puckett, Minnesota, 69; Bell, Toronto, 65; Phillips, Oakland, 65; Mattingly, New York, 64.

RBIs: Canseco, Oakland, 78; Bell, Toronto, 74; Joyner, California, 73; Presley, Seattle, 69; Mattingly, New York, 68.

Hits: Mattingly, New York, 136; Puckett, Minnesota, 135; Fernandez, Toronto, 125; Bell, Toronto, 121; Rice, Boston, 120.

Doubles: Mattingly, New York, 32; Rice, Boston, 29; Boggs, Boston, 26; R. Henderson, New York, 26; Barfield, Toronto, 24; Barrett, Boston, 24; Ripken, Baltimore, 24.

Triples: Butler, Cleveland, 6; Fernandez, Toronto, 6; G. Walker, Chicago, 6; Owen, Seattle, 6; Wilson, Kansas City, 6.

Home Runs: Barfield, Toronto, 23; Canseco, Oakland, 23; Pagliarulo, New York, 23; Bell, Toronto, 22; Kingman, Oakland, 22.

Stolen Bases: R. Henderson, New York, 54; Cangelosi, Chicago, 40; Pettis, California, 23; Reynolds, Seattle, 22; Wilson, Kansas City, 22.

PITCHING (8 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Boston, 16-2, .889, 2.59; Allen, Chicago, 7-1, .875, 3.97; Farr, Kansas City, 7-1, .875, 2.12; Rasmussen, New York, 11-2, .846, 3.40; Schrom, Cleveland, 10-2, .833, 4.89.

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 154; Morris, Detroit, 139; M. Witt, California, 130; Rijo, Oakland, 123; Higuera, Milwaukee, 120; Langston, Seattle, 128.

Saves: Aase, Baltimore, 25; Righetti, New York, 22; Hernandez, Detroit, 18; Harris, Texas, 15; B. Stanley, Boston, 14; Henke, Toronto, 14.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 000 110 000—2 4 1
Cleveland 130 010 00x—5 12 0
Davis, Dowley (2), Schmidt (6), James (8) and Skinner; Oelkers, Yett (5) and Allanson. W—Yett, 4-0. L—Davis, 4-5. HRs—Chicago, Hulett (8). Cleveland, Hall (17).

Minnesota 000 001 000—1 7 1
Detroit 000 000 000—0 4 0
Viola, Atherton (8) and Laudner, Reed (5); Thurmond, Slaton (6), Campbell (9) and Lowry, Parrish (9). W—Viola, 10-8. L—Thurmond, 0-1. Sv—Atherton (8).

Kansas City 010 000 032—6 7 0
Baltimore 000 100 000—1 6 1
Jackson, Farr (8) and Sundberg; Dixon, Jones (8), Havens (8) and Dempsey. W—Jackson, 6-6. L—Dixon, 9-8. HRs—Kansas City, Brett (9), Balboni (19). Baltimore, Lynn (15).

Texas 010 210 000—4 11 1
New York 410 020 10x—8 8 0
Witt, Russell (3), Mahler (5), Mohorcic (6), Williams (8) and Slaught; Drabek, Righetti (7) and Wynegar. W—Drabek, 2-2. L—Witt, 4-9. Sv—Righetti (22). HRs—Texas, Slaught (9), Buechele (13). New York, Henderson (16), Pagliarulo (23), Easler (8).

Milwaukee 014 000 000—5 9 0
California 000 020 010—3 6 0
Wegman, Plesac (8) and Moore; Romanick, Lucas (5) and Boone, Narron (9). W—Wegman, 3-8. L—Romanick, 5-8. Sv—Plesac (8).

Boston 000 000 002—2 3 1
Oakland 010 211 00x—5 9 0
Hurst, Schiraldi (6) and Sullivan; Young, Bair (9) and Tettleton. W—Young, 7-6. L—Hurst, 5-4. HRs—Boston, Evans (13). Oakland, Kingman (22), Phillips (5).

Toronto 200 500 100—8 16 1
Seattle 110 001 000—3 9 1
Cerutti and Whitt; Huismann, Beattie (4), Guetterman (4), Best (6), Ladd (8), Young (9) and Kearney. W—Cerutti, 5-2. L—Huismann, 2-3. HRs—Toronto, Bell 2 (22), Barfield 2 (23).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 000 000 001—1 7 1
Chicago 100 002 03x—6 13 1
Hoyt, LaPoint (8), Stoddard (8) and Bochy; Moyer, Smith (9) and Moreland, Davis (9). W—Moyer, 2-2. L—Hoyt, 5-5.

Philadelphia 000 000 012—3 6 1
Atlanta 000 000 010—1 9 2
Carman, Tekulve (7), Bedrosian (9) and Russell, Reynolds (8); Smith, Garber (8), Dedmon (9) and Virgil, Benedict (9). W—Tekulve, 3-1. L—Dedmon, 3-5. Sv—Bedrosian (12).

San Francisco 030 000 000—3 4 1
St. Louis 100 201 40x—8 9 1
Carlton, Robinson (7), Minton (7) and Melvin; Mathews, Soff (8) and LaValliere. W—Mathews, 5-2. L—Carlton, 4-10. HRs—San Francisco, Carlton (1). St. Louis, McGee 2 (6).

New York 002 011 000—4 9 1
Cincinnati 010 000 010—2 8 1
Aguilera, Orosco (9) and Carter; Soto, Murphy (5), Willis (6), Power (8) and Butera. W—Aguilera, 3-3. L—Soto, 3-8. Sv—Orosco (13).

Montreal 000 030 310—7 12 2
Houston 200 201 102—8 16 2
Schatzeder, McGaffigan (4), St. Claire (5), Burke (7), Reardon (8) and Fitzgerald, Bilardello (9); Knudson, Andersen (7), Kerfeld (8) and Ashby, Mizerock (9). W—Kerfeld, 7-1. L—Reardon, 6-5. HRs—Montreal, Raines (7). Houston, Cruz (2).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	57	35	.620	—
New York	53	41	.564	5
Cleveland	49	41	.544	7
Toronto	51	44	.537	7½
Baltimore	49	43	.533	8
Detroit	47	45	.511	10
Milwaukee	43	48	.473	13½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	49	43	.533	—
Texas	47	46	.505	2½
Kansas City	43	50	.462	6½
Chicago	42	49	.462	6½
Seattle	42	53	.442	8½
Minnesota	39	54	.419	10½
Oakland	38	57	.400	12½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	61	28	.685	—
Montreal	48	40	.545	12½
Philadelphia	44	46	.489	17½
Chicago	39	50	.438	22
St. Louis	39	52	.429	23
Pittsburgh	38	51	.427	23

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	51	42	.548	—
San Francisco	50	43	.538	1
San Diego	46	47	.495	5
Cincinnati	43	46	.483	6
Atlanta	43	49	.467	7½
Los Angeles	42	50	.457	8½

Golf

Professional Golfers Association Leaders

(Through July 20)

EARNINGS

	Rds	Money
1. Greg Norman	40	$547,779
2. Bob Tway	78	$460,005
3. Andy Bean	62	$435,674
4. Hal Sutton	67	$401,341
5. Fuzzy Zoeller	57	$332,883
6. Calvin Peete	55	$327,559
7. John Mahaffey	63	$319,090
8. Payne Stewart	66	$314,784
9. Dan Pohl	53	$309,443
10. Ray Floyd	60	$263,288

SCORING

1, Scott Hoch, 69.92. 2, Greg Norman, 70.08. 3, Bernhard Langer, 70.12. 4, Calvin Peete, 70.20. 5, Tom Watson, 70.21. 6, Paul Azinger, 70.29. 7, Andy Bean, 70.31. 8, Bob Tway, 70.38. 9, Hal Sutton, 70.45. 10, 3 tied with 70.70.

AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE

1, Greg Twiggs, 283.5. 2, Davis Love III, 284.0. 3, John McComish, 279.8. 4, Greg Norman, 278.1. 5, Fred Couples, 277.3. 6, Bill Glasson and Steve Jones, 276.6. 8, Joey Sindelar, 276.1. 9, Mac O'Grady, 274.9. 10, Tom Purtzer, 274.8.

DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY

1, Calvin Peete, .823. 2, Mike Reid, .807. 3, Tom Kite, .763. 4, Lee Trevino, .761. 5, Doug Tewell, .754. 6, Bruce Lietzke, .751. 7, David Frost, .748. 8, David Edwards, .745. 9, Larry Mize, .744. 10, Peter Jacobsen, .741.

PUTTS PER GREEN

1, Greg Norman, 1.734. 2, Bob Tway, 1.747. 3, Jim Colbert, 1.750. 4, Hal Sutton, 1.751. 5, Ray Floyd, 1.753. 6, Fuzzy Zoeller, Lanny Wadkins, and Dan Pooley, 1.756. 9, Bernhard Langer, 1.759. 10, Kenny Knox, 1.760.

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES

1, Greg Norman, .259. 2, Andy Bean, .240. 3, Hal Sutton, .225. 4, Fuzzy Zoeller, .222. 5, Bob Tway, .220. 6, Tom Watson, .218. 7, Craig Stadler and Payne Stewart, .215. 9, Mac O'Grady, .214. 10, Tom Purtzer, .213.

BIRDIES

1, Bob Tway, 304. 2, Joey Sindelar, 287. 3, Greg Norman, Hal Sutton, and Mark Wiebe, 268. 6, Mark O'Meara, 262. 7, Andy Bean, 259. 8, Chip Beck, 255. 9, Paul Azinger, 254. 10, 2 tied with 252.

Tennis

Federation Cup

(At Prague)

FIRST ROUND, MAIN DRAW

South Korea 3, Egypt 0

Jum-Re Park, South Korea, def. Shahara Tawfik, Egypt, 6-0, 6-0; Jong-Soon Lee, South Korea, def. Enjy Fahmy, Egypt, 6-0, 6-1; Kim-Soo Ok and Kim-Il Soon, South Korea, def. Enjy Fhmy and Shahara Tawfik, Egypt, 6-0, 6-0.

Czechoslovakia (2) 3, Greece 0

Helena Sukova, Czechoslovakia, def. Olga Tsarbopoulou, Greece, 6-2, 6-0; Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Angeliki Kanellopoulou, Greece, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3; Regina Marsikova and Andrea Holikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Olga Tsarbopoulou and Angeliki Kanellopoulou, Greece, 6-3, 6-0.

Argentina (7) 3, Uruguay 0

Mercedes Paz, Argentina, def. Silvana Casaretto, Uruguay, 6-1, 6-0; Gabriela Sabatini, Argentina, def. Fiorella Bonicelli, Uruguay, 6-1, 6-1; Mercedes Paz and Gabriela Sabatini, Argentina, def. Silvana Casaretto and Fiorella Bonicelli, Uruguay, 6-1, 6-1.

Switzerland 3, Malta 0

Celina Cohen, Switzerland, def. Alexi Gera, Malta, 6-0, 6-1; Christine Jolissaint, Switzerland, def. Carol Curmi, Malta, 6-1, 6-1; Christine Jolissaint and Annemarie Ruegg, Switzerland, def. Carol Curmi and Katherin Camilleri, Malta, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6.

Yugoslavia 3, Norway 0

Karmen Skuli, Yugoslavia, def. Astrid Sunde, Norway, 6-2, 6-1; Sabrina Goles, Yugoslavia, def. Amy Jonsson, Norway, 6-2, 6-0; Sabrina Goles and Alla Winkler, Yugoslavia, def. Astrid Sunde and Amy Jonsson, Norway, 6-3, 7-6.

Australia 2, Hungary 1

Anne Minter, Australia, def. Csilla Bartos, Hungary, 6-1, 6-4; Andrea Temesvari, Hungary, def. Wendy Turnbull, Australia, 6-1, 6-1; Wendy Turnbull and Elizabeth Smylie, Australia, def. Csilla Bartos and Andrea Temesvari, Hungary, 5-7, 6-4, 6-0.

Denmark 3, Britain (6) 0

Lone Vandborg, Denmark, def. Anne Hobbs, Britain, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; Tine Scheurer-Larsen, Denmark, def. Jo Durie, Britain, 6-3, 6-1; Anne Moeller and Tine Scheurer-Larsen, Denmark, def. Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs, Britain, 7-6, 6-2.

Canada (4) 2, Netherlands 1

Helias Ter-Riet, Netherlands, def. Helen Kelesi, Canada, 6-2, 7-6; Carling Bassett, Canada, def. Marianne Van Der Torre, Netherlands, 6-2, 6-2; Carling Bassett and Jill Hetherington, Canada, def. Helias Ter-Riet and Marianne Van Der Torre, Netherlands, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Austria 2, Japan 1

Judith Poetzl, Austria, def. Masaki Yanagi, Japan, 0-6, 6-2, 7-5; Petra Huber, Austria, def. Etsuko Inoue, Japan, 6-3, 6-4; Etsuko Inoue and Masaki Yanagi, Japan, def. Judith Poetzl and Petra Huber, Austria, 6-1, 2-6, 8-6.

Bulgaria (5) 3, Soviet Union 1

Katerina Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Natassia Zvereva, Soviet Union, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; Manuela Maleeva, Bulgaria, d.t. Larissa Savchenko, Soviet Union, 6-1, 6-2; Larissa Savchenko and Svetlana Parchomenko, Soviet Union, def. Manuela Maleeva and Katerina Maleeva, Romania, 1-6, 6-4, 6-1.

United States (1) 3, China 0

Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Xinyi Li, China, 6-1, 6-0; Zina Garrison, U.S., def. Ni Zhang, China, 6-3, 6-2; Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Xinfen Pu and Lilan Duan, China, 6-2, 6-0.

France 1, Sweden 0

Isabelle Demongeot, France, def. Helena Dahlstrom, Sweden, 6-4, 6-1; Catherin Tanvier, France, def. Catarina Lindqvist, Sweden, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; Pascale Paradis and Catherin Tanvier, France, def. Helena Dahlstrom and Catarina Lindqvist, Sweden, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.

Spain 2, Indonesia 1

Maria Llorca, Spain, def. Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3; Arantxa Sanchez, Spain, def. Suzana Anggar Kusuma, Indonesia, 7-6, 6-3; Suzana Anggar Kusuma and Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, def. Arantxa Sanchez and Ana Almansa, Spain, 7-5, 6-4.

West Germany (3) 3, Belgium 0

Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Sandra Wasserman, Belgium, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1; Steffi Graf, West Germany, def. Ann Devrives, Belgium, 6-3, 6-1; Claudia Kohde-Kilsch and Steffi Graf, West Germany, def. Sandra Wassermand and Ann Devries, Belgium, 6-1, 7-5.

Brazil 2, Romania 1

Liege Dias, Brazil, def. Teodora Tache, Romania, 7-6, 6-3; Daniela Moise, Romania, def. Patricia Medrado, Brazil, 6-3, 6-2; Liege Dias and Patricia Medrado, Brazil, def. Teodora Tache and Daniela Moise, Romania, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

Yugoslavia 2, Poland 0

Karmen Skuli, Yugoslavia, def. Ewa Zerdecka, Poland, 6-3, 7-5; Sabrina Goles, Yugoslavia, def. Monika Wanlek, Poland, 6-3, 6-3; Sabrina Goles and Alla Winkler, Yugoslavia, def. Monika Wanlk and Renata Woltkiewicz, Poland, 6-4, 6-3.

Italy (8) 2, New Zealand 1

Laura Garrone, Italy, def. Julie Richardson, New Zealand, 6-1, 6-1; Raffaella Reggi, Italy, def. Belinda Cordwell, New Zealand, 6-3, 6-4; Julie Richardson and Belinda Cordwell, New Zealand, def. Raffaella Reggi and Anna Maria Cecchini, Italy, 6-3, 6-3.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

LEAGUE—Suspended Cleveland Manager Pat Corrales and Oakland pitcher Dave Stewart four games for their parts in a brawl during a game July 1.

BALTIMORE—Activated Storm Davis, pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list. Sent Al Pardo, catcher, to Rochester of the International League.

TEXAS—Placed Mike Mason, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased the contract of Mike Loynd, pitcher, from Tulsa of the Texas League. Moved Ricky Wright, pitcher, from the 15-day to 21-day disabled list.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Placed Mike Marshall, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list, effective Tuesday. Called up José Gonzalez, outfielder, from Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CINCINNATI—Signed Leon White and Tom Flaherty, linebackers; Tim Stone, tackle, and Steve Bradley, quarterback.

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OBSERVER

Is That All There Is?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Cable TV came to our house last month. Now I can get the Weather Channel. It tells me of the climate in faraway places: Very hot in Dallas. Severe thunderstorm warnings for three counties in Kansas.

I struggle to get interested, but fail. It is hard getting interested in weather that is 1,500 miles away. Great distance from the scene of hardship makes it easy to be indifferent to suffering. Generals always knew that. Now, thanks to the Weather Channel, everybody with a TV set knows it, too.

I get the Inescapable Sports Channel. Some men are playing soccer on the far side of the Earth.

It is a game that was played last week. Hungarians are involved. I am not. Watching televised sports events that were held last week, last month, last year or last night makes me weep with boredom.

Especially soccer.

Involving Hungarians.

A voice begs me not to tune out. As soon as last week's soccer game is over, says the voice, I will see a long-awaited welterweight prizefight held last week in Las Vegas.

I get the Eternal News Channel from Atlanta. Some narcotics dealers have been arrested. They are the same narcotics dealers who used to get arrested every night on the ABC, CBS and NBC network news shows before we got cable TV.

The same policeman puts the same improbable value on their narcotics cache: hundreds of millions of dollars.

□

A woman is pleading: Please don't tune out because after these advertisements you will see people with bombs and guns bombing and shooting each other in the Middle East.

"Sorry, sweetheart," I growl, "but the only reason I've been watching those birds shoot each other for years was because I didn't have 45 other channels to tune to, many of which now offer 1932 movies starring Kay Francis and Lyle Talbot."

I get the College Antique Movie Channel. Rats! No Kay Francis tonight. Not even any Lyle Talbot, Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe, or Anna May Wong. Instead, highbrow moviegoers are having a symposium.

A brilliant 17-year-old campus newspaper movie critic is talking about the great horse stars. The greatest, he says, was Roy Rogers's nag, Trigger. The kid doesn't even mention Tom Mix's oatburner Tony because he's obviously never heard of either Tony or Tom.

I get the Perpetual Prayer Channel. A man in Messina, Italy, has written a letter. It is being read aloud over the Perpetual Prayer Channel. It states that prayer has had salutary effects on his life in Messina.

I get the Endless Social Security Channel. A deceptively genial man urges me to enroll in a lobby that will apply thumbscrews and bastinado to politicians who don't redistribute the wealth in my direction once I hit The Golden Years.

I get the Utter Success Channel. A man in a suspiciously cheap-looking suit assures me that easy wealth awaits once I set up my own corporation.

"Out!" I cry, tuning him in that direction. Well do I remember what happened the only time I had wealth, which wasn't even Mercedes-Benz-class wealth either. Tax men took it all. They'll never trick me into getting wealthy again.

□

I skim the Baseball Channels. The Chicago Cubs, a team I never think of, is playing the San Diego Padres, a team I never heard of.

The Atlanta Braves and New York Mets are taking up two entire channels. This is terrible. Baseball is fine, but enough is enough, and cable TV threatens to make it as tiresome as network TV made the Statue of Liberty.

HBO, perhaps? Not yet. A few years ago we rented a summer place that had cable with HBO. It was a solid month of Burt Reynolds. Burt's all right in moderation, but in his movies he always has to have all the girls in love with him, which is depressing if you stop to think about it, though I'm not sure which is more depressing: not having all the girls in the world in love with you, or never having them give you a moment free from love to watch the Weather Channel.

Speaking of which, the jet stream is cooling off North Dakota.

Outside I can hear my garden dying of drought. It's the same kind of sound I hear in my head.

New York Times Service

Neil Diamond: Using Life as the Subject of Song

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Olympian aspiration, raw aggression and agonizing self-doubt: Neil Diamond possesses an abundance of all three qualities. This contradictory blend forms the chemistry of the special kind of pop stardom that the 45-year-old Brooklyn-born singer-songwriter has sustained for two decades.

On Thursday, Diamond will begin an eight-show engagement at Madison Square Garden that marks his first New York City appearance in 10 years, and has broken all box-office records for a solo performer at the Garden. In addition, Diamond has already sold out 14 shows next month at the 6,000-seat Greek Theater in Los Angeles. And his latest album, "Headed for the Future," is nearing 800,000 sales without the spur of a hit single.

Neil Diamond, who has never been a critics' favorite, is a performer who must be seen in concert for his full impact to be felt. On stage, "the Jewish Elvis," as he has been called, is a striding pop gladiator who roars out his songs in a gruff, oratorical bass-baritone. The material bridges many styles, from folk sing-alongs to ballads that aspire to a Beethoven-like ineffability of spirit, although they are written in the rough-hewn vocabulary of modern-day Tin Pan Alley.

"There is no room for doubts once you get up on stage," Diamond reflected in a recent interview. "Once you're up there, you'd better not doubt anything. You do what you're doing and just pray that it works out all right. I still watch the exits at all times to make sure people aren't leaving. It's something I picked up from playing in the Village 20 years ago."

Offstage, Diamond seems an altogether different person from his leonine stage character. Ashen-faced, with his craggy, careworn features scrunched up in thought, he nibbled on scrambled eggs in the restaurant of a midtown hotel. Choosing his words carefully, he spoke about his life and his music in an exceedingly soft, husky voice.

"It all started with Pete Seeger," he recalled. "He was my original idol. I was a kid at Surprise Lake Camp, and Pete came up to give us kids a demonstration and to play some songs. It was basically a folk show where he got everybody singing along and having a good time. If I patterned my stage approach after anything, it had to be that, because the audience was part of the show. He also inspired me as a songwriter. The first songs I ever learned were on the Weavers' albums. Ten years ago, I bumped into Pete in a restaurant and was amazed to discover that he knew who I was. I said, 'You've had more of an influence on my life that you could ever possibly imagine — you're my hero.'"

The New York Times

Diamond: "No room for doubts once you get on stage."

Stirred in with Seeger's folksiness, however, is a lot of Elvis Presley's diamond-studded machismo and Al Jolson's vaudevillian razzle-dazzle. It is no coincidence that Diamond's one venture into film was to assume Jolson's role as the cantor's son in a remake of "The Jazz Singer."

"Al Jolson was the first Jewish pop singer I was aware of when I was a little boy, and that made him special," Diamond said. "His example helped give me confidence in the idea that I could be an entertainer rather than a doctor or a lawyer. When I played the Winter Garden Theater in 1972, I chose it because I knew Jolson had played there — it was his theater. . . .

"In the beginning I didn't know myself who I was, so I started out imitating other performers. First it was Elvis, then Harry Belafonte, but I was such a terrible imitator that I had to learn to be myself. My career as a performer has been a series of self-discoveries in front of audiences."

Live performance has played a major role in determining Diamond's evolution as a songwriter. In his early days in the music business, Diamond was a scuffling young songwriter peddling material to music publishers, with almost no luck.

"When you're writing for someone else, it's just your name on a song — you do your best and hope that somebody will record it," he said. "I didn't become critical of my own songs until I began performing them in public. The attention of the audience is what focused my songwriting, because I could gauge first-hand how an audience would respond to an idea. There's no test like that. You look at people and see if they get restless.

"Beginning with the song 'Brooklyn Roads,' in 1968, I felt I had to insert myself more and more into my writing. I had studied Alan Jay Lerner's lyrics for 'My Fair Lady' like a monk studies the Bible, and I realized I didn't have the wit to write that kind of song, so I began to use personal insights as subject matter."

The song of which Diamond remains the proudest is the searching ballad, "I Am . . . I Said," a major hit in 1971. The lyric, which describes the angst Diamond felt as a Brooklyn native living in Southern California, captures a generalized feeling of uprootedness — the sense of being "lost between two shores." The song links that sense of homelessness with the empty feeling that often follows sudden success.

"I began writing the song during a screen test for a movie about Lenny Bruce," Diamond said. "I had never worked on a movie set before, and the character of Lenny Bruce was about as different from me as you could imagine. I felt disheartened and depressed and went to my trailer for lunch. My guitar was there, and I just started writing 'I Am . . . I Said.' But because the concept and title were so big, I spent the next four months finishing it. The song forced me to ask myself who am I and what is this song about? The song became like an opponent in a ring. I even wrote 80 or 90 pages of background on what I wanted to say. I was also going through analysis at the time, and because song lyrics for me are very much like dreams, the song became the focus of the sessions."

Diamond is equally proud of "America," which was written for "The Jazz Singer." The pounding, patriotic celebration of immigrant dreams has become his most successful song in recent years, and he performed it before the president on the first night of the Liberty Day ceremonies.

Recently, Diamond's urge for self-expression has begun to conflict with the commercial exigencies of pop record-making. Two years ago, his record company, Columbia, took him to court to force him to record three more sides for the album "Primitive" because it deemed the record not commercial enough. Diamond acquiesced. More recently, the label rejected a whole album, entitled "The Story of My Life," as uncommercial.

Diamond remains remarkably unperturbed by these rebuffs. "The songs on 'The Story of My Life' were written after the death of my father and were very personal and dark," he said. "I understood Columbia's position."

"Headed for the Future," the album that Diamond made in its place, includes four songs by other writers and several collaborations, most notably "Lost in Hollywood," his lyrical setting of a Stevie Wonder tune. Overall, the record has a stronger pop-soul feel than any previous Neil Diamond album.

Although "The Jazz Singer" was a commercial success, it was not a big enough hit to establish Diamond as a hot screen performer. His greatest enthusiasm right now is getting into the ring and performing.

"I'm doing what I've practiced my whole life to do, and this is the greatest it's ever going to get," he said. "I have the respect of my peers and an audience that has been unbelievably loyal while continuing to grow year after year. I don't want to do anything else. This is the ultimate."

PEOPLE

Harris Seeks Clemen[cy] For Killing of Tarn[ower]

Jean Harris, in prison i[n] ...chester County, New York, ...ing **Dr. Herman Tarno**[wer] "Scarsdale Diet" fame, has ... a letter to **Governor Mario** ... of New York asking for cl... said her attorney, **Michael** ...**dy**. Harris has also renoun[ced] claim to $220,000 left to ... Tarnower's will. Kennedy ... said he would follow the let... a legal brief and more tha[n] ... letters of support, and Harr... **James**, will file about 15,00... tures on a clemency petitio...

□

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□

Miss Venezuela, a 22-... advertising executive nam[ed] ... **bara Palacios**, defeated 7... women to win the Miss U... title Monday night in Pana[ma] ... Miss United States, ... **Fichtner**, 23, of Dallas, w... runner-up.

□

Rose Kennedy turned 9... day. Her family, who had g... in Hyannis Port, Massac[husetts] ... for **Caroline Kennedy**'s ... last weekend to **Edwin A. S**... **berg**, joined her for a speci... on Monday. She did not att... wedding, but spent Mond... and around" at home, sai... **Delaney**, a family spokesm...

□

Lee Iacocca, the Chrysle[r] ... chairman, and the New Y... estate magnate **Donald Tru**[mp] ... paid $40 million in cash f... story, twin-tower condomin... velopment in West Palm ... Florida. A spokeswom... Trump said Iacocca will ... residence in the complex, ... will be named Trump Plaza. ... said Iacocca would "take a... role in creating" a restauran... property.

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